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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY-CIVILIAN SOLIDARITY EXTOLLED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Article: "The Tremendous Strength of Military-Civilian Solidarity"]

[Text] In the various periods of the revolution, our army, under the leadership of the party and the revered Uncle Ho, has always been cared for, loved and helped by the people. The army and the people are as close as flesh and blood, as children and parents; the close relationship between the army and the people is the essence and, at the same time, the fine tradition of our army. It is also the source of the strength and the origin of every victory of the people's armed forces.

In the campaign to "display the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the people's armed forces" launched by the party Secretariat, being "strong in military-civilian solidarity" is one of the important targets with which the various troop units, the party committee echelons, the various levels of government and the people of all localities are very concerned about meeting. In the more than 1 year of this campaign, the relationship between troop units and the local party organizations, governments and people has been firmly strengthened. The fighting strength and the level of combat readiness of the armed forces have been markedly increased. In the border areas, the implementation of the party's nationalities policy is being closely guided and much progress has been made. Clearly aware of their political responsibility to the revolutionary movement of the local people, units have taken the initiative in guiding the participation by cadres and soldiers in all aspects of work at the places where troops are stationed, especially in coordinating with the public security force, the militia and the self-defense forces in helping to maintain political security and social order and repulse negative phenomena within the locality. The effort to propagandize and mobilize the people to display high vigilance, be aware of the malicious schemes and tricks of the enemy and thoroughly implement the line of the party is being made on a regular basis by means of many positive measures and numerous forms of organization. In the past year, our army contributed more than 1 million mandays to help the people combat typhoons and flooding and produce rice during the busy part of the season. Army units have also constructed a number of water conservancy projects, roads, fish ponds, schools, child care centers, clubs and so forth to help the compatriots of the various localities.

Many units have performed this work well, such as Groups M23, N65, and M24 (infantry), H83 and N73 (anti-aircraft artillery) and Group 38, which are performing an international task, the Non-Commissioned Officers Signal School, Cat Hai District in Haiphong, Cao Loc District in Lang Son, etc. The units mentioned above have done a good job of managing troops, caring for the material and spiritual lives of their cadres and soldiers and putting an end to violations of the code of discipline. The image of "Uncle Ho's troops" has been maintained and is as beautiful as ever within the hearts of the people. With deep love for their troops, the people of the various localities not only help troops to build fortifications, prepare battle positions and organize their lives, but also thoughtfully point out to them their weaknesses and shortcomings so that they can rectify them.

At a time when we are making every effort to build a modern, regular force army and constantly maintaining our readiness to crush every scheme of aggression of the enemy, our army must do everything possible to strengthen the closeness, the solidarity between itself and the people and achieve "one will on the part of the army and the people." Each unit considers building and strengthening this flesh and blood relationship to be an important, constant task of the various command echelons, the party chapters and the Youth Union chapters within the army. Cadres, party members and Youth Union members must manage soldiers very well and, through exemplary actions, must cause everyone to follow their lead. Experience has shown that only those units that actively participate in work within the locality in which they are stationed effectively build a strong relationship between the army and the people. Under all circumstances, every cadre and soldier of our army must submit himself to the inspection, supervision and education of the people and must be ready to forget himself in order to care for and protect the people. Every manifestation of the thinking of a meritorious official, of arrogance, of not fully complying with the laws of the state, of having contempt for and violating the right of ownership of the people is contrary to the qualities of the revolutionary military man.

With the feeling and responsibility of caring for the continuous growth of the armed forces, may the various party committee echelons, the various levels of government and the mass organizations, especially the Youth Union and the Women's Union in the various localities, continuously develop their ability to increase the tremendous strength of military-civilian solidarity, thereby making a worthy contribution to protecting and building the socialist fatherland.

7809

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MURDERERS RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCES

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 11 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by A. Ng.: "Death Sentences to Two Murderers of Comrade Kieu Giai"]

[Text] In the end of last week the Ho Chi Minh City Sentencing Council issued death sentences to Nguyen Duc Da and Nguyen Van Len for the murder of Comrade Kieu Giai, Acting Director of the Western Region Bus Station.

Da was a policeman in the former puppet regime who was sent to reeducation training and thanks to the clemency of the authorities was reunited with his family. However Da remained unrepentent and covertly became a participant in a counter-revolutionary organization operating in the Western Region Bus Station area.

To gain fame for his organization Da and Nguyen Van Len organized the murder of Comrade Kieu Giai because Kieu Giai had made many positive contributions in maintaining order and security at the bus station and had created obstacles to their sabotaging activities.

On 12 February 1979 Da carried out this plan although it was Len who actually shot Comrade Kieu Giai to death.

The Municipal People's Court sentenced the two convicts, Nguyen Duc Da and Nguyen Van Len to death and the Standing Committee of the National Assembly reported their request for a reduction of sentence.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT SETS TASKS FOR 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Resolution of the 6th Conference of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front on the Tasks of the Front in 1981"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held its sixth regularly scheduled conference between 29 and 31 December 1980 in the capital Hanoi.

With great excitement, the conferees received the Gold Star Medal presented by the state to the Vietnam Fatherland Front on the occasion of the commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September.

The conferees wholeheartedly hailed the recently proclaimed Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, hailed the codification of the role of the Vietnam Fatherland Front within the Constitution and expressed deep confidence that the implementation of the Constitution will strongly uphold the right of collective ownership of the people, cause the socialist system of law to be strengthened and strengthen the solidarity of the people, thereby giving our people additional strength with which to win even larger victories.

Reviewing the situation and the work of the Front in 1980, the conferees unanimously endorsed the report delivered by the Secretariat on the situation and the results of the activities of the Front committees on the various levels, of the various political parties, mass organizations and personalities in the implementation of the resolution of the 5th Conference of the Front Central Committee.

The year 1981 is the first year that the new Constitution will be in effect, the year of the election of the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly and the first year of the third 5-year plan (1981-1985). In the 4th quarter of 1981, the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Vietnam Communist Party will be convened.

In the face of the new situation and tasks, the conferees decided that, in 1981, the Front committees on the various levels must strengthen their organization, improve their work methods, intensify their political and ideological activities, strengthen the solidarity of the people of the various nationalities and strongly develop the spirit of patriotism, the revolutionary zeal, the spirit of collective ownership and the spirit of practicing frugality in socialist construction of the various strata of the people and carrying out the following tasks:

I. Scrupulously Implementing the New Constitution and Organizing the Election of the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly

--It is necessary to conduct widespread propaganda work in order to explain the Constitution to the people so that they thoroughly understand it; in the immediate future, together with the agencies of the state, we must conduct a phase of political activities designed to give cadres and the people a clear understanding of the basic contents of the Constitution and make them aware of the rights and obligations of the citizen so that they voluntarily and scrupulously implement the Constitution and the law.

--Together with the agencies of the state, we must actively prepare for and successfully organize the election of the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly and the People's Council election in 1981.

--We must promote the drafting of laws to implement the various chapters and points within the Constitution in a detailed manner that upholds the right of collective ownership of the people; a determined struggle must be waged against actions that are contrary to the Constitution and law.

A legal subcommittee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front must be established to assist in research and the observation of the implementation of the Constitution and the law.

II. Accelerating the Patriotic Emulation Movements and Successfully Completing the 1981 State Plan

--We must give all strata of the people a clear understanding of the new situation and tasks and an awareness of our difficulties and advantages as well as the new, positive factors that are arising so that they are determined to struggle to bring about a good change in the economy and everyday life.

--We must motivate the masses to engage in intense and continuous emulation in their labor and production in order to produce much grain and many food products, consumer goods and export goods, exceed the norms of the state plan, actively participate in socialist transformation and actively participate in the improvement of distribution, circulation and market management.

--We must mobilize all the people to practice thorough economy in production and construction, in consumption and in everyday life.

--We must accelerate the planned parenthood campaign so that everyone clearly understands the tremendous immediate and long-range benefits of this campaign and voluntarily practices planned parenthood.

III. Gaining the Participation of All the People in Building the Armed Forces, Strengthening the National Defense System and Maintaining the Security of the Fatherland

--We must give the people a thorough understanding of the line on protecting the fatherland and combating the scheme of aggression of the reactionaries within

Chinese ruling circles, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionaries. We must regularly teach the people about vigilance, about crushing the acts of sabotage and psychological warfare of the enemy.

--Developing upon the tradition of military-civilian solidarity, we must mobilize the various strata of the people to actively participate in the maintenance of political security, social order and safety and combat readiness and support combat to protect the fatherland.

--We must mobilize youths to scrupulously fulfill their military obligation and must work with the governmental and military agencies to insure the correct implementation of the military recruiting policy and the good performance of army rear area work.

IV. Taking Positive Steps To Build the New Lifestyle and Waging a Determined Struggle Against Negative Phenomena in Economic and Social Life

--We must conduct widespread propaganda activities among cadres and the people concerning the specifics involved in the campaign to build the new lifestyle; we must mobilize the people to establish the new, orderly, sanitary and polite style of life at public places and collectives, establish new models of weddings, funerals, death anniversaries and holidays in keeping with the spirit of the Secretariat and the regulations of the Council of Ministers and actively work to mold families of the new culture and new persons while eradicating bad customs and superstition.

--We must intensify the struggle against negative phenomena within the agencies of the mass organizations on the various levels and develop a deeper sense among the cadres and the people with regard to protecting socialist property. We must mobilize the masses and wage a determined struggle against misappropriation, bribery and intimidation of the masses. We must help responsible agencies sternly deal with cases and incidents exposed by the masses and promptly praise and commend collectives and individuals that record achievements in the struggle against negative phenomena.

V. Strengthening International Friendship and Cooperation

--We must give the various strata of the people a full understanding of the foreign affairs viewpoints and line of the party and state and teach the people to heighten their socialist international spirit, fulfill their international obligation, make every effort to strengthen their militant solidarity with the people of Laos and the people of Kampuchea and make every effort to strengthen their friendly solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the people of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. We must unite with the revolutionary forces and progressive forces of the world and wage a determined struggle against imperialism, led by the U.S. imperialists, and against the hegemonism and expansionism of the reactionaries within Chinese ruling circles.

--In the localities near Laos and Kampuchea, the Front committees and mass organizations must coordinate with the agencies of the government to intensify friendly

activities with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea so that both sides help each other in the work of building and protecting their fatherlands.

VI. Strengthening the Organization and Improving the Work Methods of the Front on the Various Levels

In order to develop the role of the Front as the firm base of the state as codified in the new Constitution, it is necessary to:

--Perfect and strengthen the four-level Front system; convene Front congresses on the various levels at the time stipulated in statutes; and complete the establishment of Front committees in the villages and subwards.

--Improve the activities and work methods of the Front committees and the mass organizations on the various levels, especially the basic level, to insure that effective activities are conducted on a regular basis; strengthen the unity of action among the member organizations of the Front and the cooperation between the Front and the agencies of the state; attach importance to conducting reviews and gaining experience from the work that has been performed and increasing the number of advanced models at installations; urgently creating the conditions and means for the activities of the basic level Front committees (establishing funds, procedures, allowances for cadres and so forth); organize symposiums on basic level Front activities, work with the elderly and the work of rallying the masses in densely populated areas.

--Accelerate the elementary and advanced training of Front cadres on the various levels and give attention to promptly praising and commending units and individuals that record outstanding achievements in Front work.

--Preparing for the national Front congress in early 1982.

The conference assigned the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front the task of quickly proposing a specific plan and measures for carrying out each of the tasks mentioned above.

The conference appealed to the various strata of the people, the various nationalities in our country, soldiers and Vietnamese overseas to strengthen their solidarity and oneness of mind, make every effort to overcome the difficulties being faced and excellently complete the tasks of the new year, thereby celebrating the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly and the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party in a practical way.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL SENS SOLIDARITY AS MAIN STRENGTH FOR 1981

Hanoi HOAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Solidarity of the People for the Victory of Socialism"]

[Text] The fine success of the 6th Congress of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front was an important event in the political life of our people. At this conference, the members of the Front heard a report on and discussed the new Constitution, the 1981 state plan, the task involving ideological work, the international situation and the foreign affairs activities of the state and the two major campaigns to combat negative phenomena and build the new lifestyle. The conferees reviewed the various fields of activity and work of the Front during the past year and unanimously adopted a resolution on the six tasks of the Front in 1981, the first year of the third 5-year plan (1981-1985).

At the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly, the unanimous agreement of the delegates of the various political parties, mass organizations, strata of the people, nationalities and religions as well as various personalities concerning the issues facing the country was a highlight reflecting the political and spiritual unanimity within our society. In each period of development of the revolution, the solidarity of the people has been strengthened and broadened and has always been a tremendous strength insuring the strength and stability of our state and our system, insuring the victory of the revolutionary undertaking of our people.

The year 1981 is the year in which we will prepare for the 5th Congress of the Party, the year in which the new Constitution and the 1981 state plan will be implemented. The resolution of the Front with its six tasks is a program of united action of the various political parties, mass organizations and other members of the front, a program closely linked to the immediate tasks and objectives of the entire party, all our people and our entire army in the new year. The basic spirit of the resolution is to effectively uphold the role and right of collective ownership of the laboring people by means of the state, the Front and the mass organizations, as codified in the Constitution, in order to implement the basic law of our state, participate in building the government, organize the election of National Assembly delegates to the 7th Legislature and the people's councils on the various levels well and mobilize all the material and spiritual forces of our people for the work of developing the potentials that lie in our labor, arable land, equipment and capital in order to accelerate production, practice economy, stabilize the standard

of living, strengthen the national defense system, maintain order and security, cultivate progressive factors, repel negative phenomena and advance the cause of the revolution to new victories.

Since the day that the country became totally independent and reunified and began advancing to socialism, the solidarity of our people has constantly been strengthened and broadened. The working class, the vanguard force of the revolution and the technical, organized labor force, has displayed a high spirit of reliance, overcome difficulties, accelerated production and built materials-technical bases of socialism. The class of collective farmers has constantly grown in the process of expanding and strengthening the new production relations in the countryside. Under the incentive provided by the new policies, working farmers are displaying a strong, positive spirit. The stratum of socialist intellectuals is doing its best to contribute to the work of building and protecting the fatherland. The Trade Union, Youth Union and Women's Union organisations are stronger and larger than ever before. Having experienced the various fights to protect the fatherland and maintain security, the class struggle and the struggle between the two ways of life, the nucleus organisations of the revolution have developed and are constantly becoming stronger.

These are the tremendous strengths that our people have in order to overcome every difficulty, complete every task, defeat every scheme and act of sabotage of the enemy and win even larger victories in the work of building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MAINTAINING QUALITY, SCHEDULES IN ISSUING PARTY CARDS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Feb 81 pp 3, 4

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "Maintain Quality and Schedules In Completing the Issuance of Party Member Cards"]

[Text] Results and Shortcomings

At the conference recently convened by the Organization Department of the Central Committee, the representatives from the Mekong Delta provinces and from the northern mountain provinces analyzed the problems still remaining in issuing party member cards. The localities emphasized that some party organizations have allowed party members who are not leaders, who are not better than ordinary people, who are not trusted by the people and who have lost their combat will power to remain in the party. These people rely on the objective circumstances in order to not fulfill the tasks of vanguard soldiers but they still want to keep the title of party member. Representatives from Dong Nai, Song Be, Kien Giang, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh and Long An provinces mentioned the phenomenon of [party members] showing sympathy, saving face and making compromises for each other in determining party member qualifications and this has led to a lowering of standards. In Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Hoang Lien Son, Hai Hung, Vinh Phu and Quang Ninh provinces there are still points concerning the conditions under which a party base organization is to receive party member cards about which understanding is not unified. There are even a number of places where the leading cadres have made mistakes and the entire party organization there has had to postpone issuing party member cards. Tens of thousands of party members have had to be reexamined and, following this, 50 percent of these have clearly made progress (having adequate conditions to receive cards); there are also a number of party members who have deviated and who should be expelled from the party but the party organizations have not handled this properly. Such a complicated state of affairs has had a bad influence on the quality of the party base organizations. The district, ward and city party committee echelons in a number of places have not been steadily revamped so that they can satisfactorily fulfill their responsibilities in guiding the issuance of party

member cards in connection with solidifying the bases. A matter of concern is that many party bases are weak. However, the shortcomings are not the main matter. The localities affirmed that this work has had a positive influence on many aspects and the requirements concerning improving party member quality, selecting party members, solidifying the bases, strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses and contributing to promoting the satisfactory completion of the political tasks have been fulfilled.

Everyone realizes that examining party member qualifications this time is a chance [to provide] profound political and ideological education because concrete actions can be used to check party member standards. This has the effect of improving the spirit of responsibility, the concept of organization and discipline and the combat will power of the party members, making party activities a routine and having higher quality. Continuing to select people and expell the unqualified party members from the party will enable the party base organizations to have greater combat strength, it will limit negative phenomena and it will increase the confidence of the masses in the party and party members. Through this work, the party committee echelons and higher-echelon sections will see more clearly the substance of the party organization and party member situation so that, from this, they can implement specific guidance measures that are in accord with each type of base.

The greatest effect of issuing party member cards is its contribution to building and consolidating party bases. In many southern provinces, many party organizations have solidified the organizations and built additional new bases. Many districts in the Red River Delta and in Former Zone 4 and a number of mountain provinces have given attention to solidifying the weak bases and related issuing party member cards to mobilizing the masses to struggle against passivity in social life. During the past four campaigns, the party organizations have recruited tens of thousands of additional party members and increased the vitality of the party. Almost all of the organizations that have been issued cards are strong bases that were good before or that were recently solidified. Issuing party member cards in conjunction with solidifying the bases has really contributed to encouraging [people] to fulfill the grain and military obligations, fulfill the product contracts in agriculture and use the piece-work system in industry. In the Mekong Delta provinces and in Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong, guiding the issuing of party member cards has been tied to training the new factors, especially in industrial and agricultural production and in purchasing grain. In Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Vinh Phu and Haiphong, the places that have issued party member cards have been checked and it has been found that these are party organizations with good production, good contributions and good life mass movements.

The above results are just the beginning. Solidifying the party bases is a constant task and it must become a routine. However, at a number of units, after issuing cards, they have not continued to give attention to solidifying the bases and, because of this, the effects of issuing cards have not been satisfactorily exploited.

Quality and Schedules

How can the task of issuing party member cards be completed this year? This is a question that has been vigorously discussed by the localities. In guiding the year-end campaigns to issue party member cards, efforts have been concentrated on the weak bases. Regardless of the difficulties, the four requirements in issuing party member cards must be fulfilled and the tasks must be finished on schedule. This requires that the echelons provide very concentrated, urgent, specific and close guidance. This task must be completed satisfactorily on schedule in order to provide good support for the party's Fifth National Congress of Delegates. Quality and schedules must be maintained. Quality cannot be relied on while letting things drag on; conversely, standards cannot be compromised in order to maintain schedules. Maintaining quality means adequately fulfilling the requirements of issuing cards and, above all, correctly determining the party member qualifications, improving the quality of the party members and resolutely expelling degenerate and degraded people from the party. Maintaining quality means making it possible for the masses to participate and contribute ideas in classifying and estimating the qualifications of party members, especially those of the cadres with duties and powers. Quality is manifested by whether or not the party organizations have been solidified well enough to carry on the issuance of party member cards; through this work, the organizations must be solidified and the political tasks must be fulfilled satisfactorily. The difficult thing is solidifying the weak bases; time and materials are needed but issuing cards must be completed this year with quality maintained. Therefore, as the Organization Department of the Central Committee has emphasized, the most important problem is to maintain the conditions of a party organization that has been issued party member cards: the party committee and chapter committee must be solidified well; they must be the places that higher echelons can rely on to examine and classify the party members in an accurate way; the party committee and chapter committee must have a spirit of daring to act and knowing what to do; they must be pure and democratic and have internal solidarity; and they must actively lead things to fulfill the political tasks. At each primary party organization, when preparations are being made to issue party member cards, the party committee must examine each party chapter. If a chapter committee has been solidified, the party chapter there can issue party member cards. They must not wait until all the party chapters have been solidified before issuing cards to the party organization. The bases that have been issued party member may still have minor shortcomings but they will have a spirit of

criticism and self-criticism and they will have plans to correct the shortcomings.

In accord with the guidelines of the Organization Department of the Central Committee, "except for the very weak party chapters, in general, after the party committees and chapter committees have been revamped and there are no internal cliques, the bases, even though they are still weak, can make party member cards and issue them to those with adequate standards. Those without adequate party member qualifications must be expelled from the party. For the party members who remain to be educated, struggle periods must be set and, at the same time, the party organizations must have plans to actively train these party members during the work so that they have adequate standards to be issued cards...."

Many representatives also said that, if party member cards are not issued until the bases have been solidified in all respects, it will not be possible to fulfill the time plans. The experiences of many provinces clearly show that in places where the party committees and chapter committees have been revamped and there are no internal cliques, the issuance of party member cards there has proceeded smoothly, few mistakes have been made and the mass movement has expanded well. Solidifying the party bases must not be carried on only in the places that are about to issue cards; this must be carried on continuously and simultaneously throughout the party base organizations.

The central problem in solidifying the bases is revamping the party committees and chapter committees; however, it is not enough just to improve the quality of the core cadres. Issuing party member cards is closely related to solidifying the organizations this year; above all, efforts must be concentrated on revamping the weak party bases. The important problems are to find the weaknesses in order to have specific measures to overcome them and to concentrate on the key tasks each period in order to solidify each type of base. The shortcomings that are due to the leadership of the districts, wards, cities and higher-echelon sectors and that have led to weaknesses in the bases must be examined. Solidifying the weak bases must be done uniformly; this means that attention must simultaneously be given to revamping the administration and the mass organizations and to solidifying the cooperatives in conjunction with building the district echelon. Where the bases are weak, corruption, graft and oppression of the masses often appear. Because of this, issuing party member cards this year must be related in particular to the mass movement against negative phenomena, especially in economic management. In solidifying the bases to make it possible to issue party member cards, attention must be given to improving party chapter activities and especially to improving the spirit of criticism and self-criticism in the party in coordination with obtaining the views of the masses. This must be done not only to discover the shortcomings and mistakes but also to affirm the outstanding achievements of the party members,

manifest the intelligence of the party organizations and strengthen the close relationship with the masses. Also, dividing up the work must be done well so that, through this, the party members can be trained and their quality improved.

The key element is evaluating and classifying the party members. The party organizations must adhere to the requirements as stipulated by the Central Committee; at the same time, they must use them correctly in accord with the real situation and special characteristics of each region. For example, those who do not have adequate party member qualifications must be distinguished from those who are old and ill, who have retired and whose capabilities are limited but who still have revolutionary quality. These people must still be issued cards. Great attention must be given to seeking the reasons for the shortcomings, things must be compared to the contents and party member qualifications in order to evaluate things correctly and there must be policies to handle things properly.

Which Echelons Have Direct Responsibility?

The decisive thing is to strengthen the leadership role of the district, ward and city party committees, which are the party committee echelons directly above the primary party organizations in approving the issuance of party member cards. The district, ward and city echelons are directly responsible to the higher-echelon party committees for guiding the issuance of party member cards at their units. During the past four campaigns, some of the district, ward and city echelons did not reserve enough time and forces to guide this work and some of the organizations that were supporting the party committee echelons in building the party were weak and small. Specific plans for each phase of issuing cards in 1981 must be made. For each phase, estimates must be made of how many bases this will be carried on at and it must be determined what bases must solve what problems in order to be able to issue party member cards. Each district, ward and city party member is responsible for solidifying a base, with the support of the sector cadres. Helping the bases means solidifying organization in connection with promoting the implementation of the political tasks. In the rural areas, the size of the cooperatives and production units must immediately be adjusted, the ranks of management cadres must be trained and [the use of] product contracts must be expanded to the groups and laborers. In industry and commerce, effective production and business policies must be implemented, distribution and circulation must be improved and unity between the three interests must be ensured. The cadres that participate in solidifying the bases, including the party committees and chapter committees at the bases, must carefully study the new policies, positions and resolutions of the party and state concerning economic management, organizational improvement and s. on.

The direct leadership role of the district, ward and city echelons cannot be separated from the close guidance, control and supervision of the provincial and municipal echelons. A very important point is that the district and ward party committees will be allowed to lead the issuing of party member cards only after the standing committees of these party committee echelons have been satisfactorily controlled and solidified by the provincial and municipal echelons.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESULTS OF SECOND BINH TRI THIEN CONGRESS OF DELEGATES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Quoc Vinh: "The Second Binh Tri Thien Congress of Party Organization Delegates Has Increased Organizational Capabilities and Satisfactorily Exploited the Potential Abilities"]

[Text] The Second Binh Tri Thien Congress of Party Organization Delegates was held after the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau issued policies and positions on stimulating production expansion, improving distribution and circulation and revamping the organizations; the aim was to strengthen leadership and management, especially concerning economics. Preparing for the congress was a process of gradually making use and organizing the implementation of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee. Because of this, new factors began to appear in many spheres in the province and they created a new situation concerning the revolutionary movement of the masses.

The Most Important Problem

Holding fast to the lines of the Central Committee and the practices of the localities is a theme that was discussed by the congress; it was regarded as the most important problem for putting forth correct policies. The congress affirmed that the provincial party organization had soon determined the four strengths, maintained the economy, actively and promptly put the peasants on the path of collective production and given attention to expanding the economy in all respects in the coastal areas. With a thorough understanding of the party's agricultural expansion line, in the past years the party organization and people in the province have continually turned their attention to and concentrated their efforts on promoting grain production and providing jobs for the laborers. Along with determining concentrated and specialized rice cultivation zones in Huong Dien, Trieu Hai, Le Ninh, Huong Phu and other places, the province soon recognized the important role of subsidiary food crops as one of the strengths of the locality. The party organization has continually advocated launching a mass movement to grow, process and eat subsidiary food crops, expand the area by

reclaiming wasteland, planting an additional crop of summer-autumn and winter subsidiary food crops each year in the various regions and mobilize the agencies, enterprises, schools, troops and people in the cities and coastal regions to participate in producing subsidiary food crops. Thus, the grain yield has increased from 250,000 tons in 1975 to more than 40,000 tons [sic] (subsidiary food crops account for 38.8 percent of the grain allocation). Binh Tri Thien was originally a poor province and for a long time it could not produce enough food (and at present it still has a grain shortage) but now it has taken an important step in solving the grain problem and reduced the grain subsidy provided by the central echelon by 90 percent; this represents a great effort by the people in the province.

The success of socialist transformation of agriculture, fishing and forestry in the southern districts and the perfection of the new production relationships is a manifestation of the vitality in applying the lines of the Party Central Committee to the specific circumstances in Binh Tri Thien.

The agricultural cooperativization movement in the province's southern districts has scored decisive achievements and all the regions have progressive cooperatives.

The congress rigorously reviewed the weaknesses, giving its greatest attention to the fact that production, especially grain production, has expanded slowly as compared with the rate of population increase and the real capabilities of the locality. There is still a serious waste of labor, arable land, equipment, capital and materials. What is the reason for this? The congress affirmed that there were objective reasons but, above all, it is due to not having adhered to the economic laws in moving from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, to not having grasped the real situation and special characteristics in the initial stage of the transition to socialism, to not having fully understood the complexities of the "who will win" struggle between socialism and capitalism and to not having grasped the geographical conditions and climatic laws in the province. The congress analyzed the shortcomings in the arrangement of the plans and looked in particular at the fact that attention has not been given to the policies that act as economic levers and that stimulate an expansion of production and an increase in labor productivity. The ideological and organizational activities and bureaucratic management methods have become widespread and they have controlled the economic activities and resulted in a large organization, bureaucratic work and loose discipline. The organization of the primary bases, especially the party bases, has not been uniformly solidified.

With a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the Central Committee and based on the real situation in the locality, the congress decided to exploit the strengths, quickly overcome the

weaknesses and make an effort to "turn Binh Tri Thien into a province that is economically rich, politically stable, strong concerning national defense and security and culturally beautiful. Efforts will be concentrated above all on satisfactorily solving the food problem, stepping up the production of consumer and export goods and, at the same time, improving economic management, carrying on distribution and circulation satisfactorily and exploiting the labor, arable land and resource capabilities of the locality as well as possible. The key grain regions of the province such as Huong Dien, Trieu Hai, Huong Phu and Le Ninh must be maintained and guided better in order to have continually greater quantities of grain and commodities. Rice production must be stepped up by using intensive cultivation and multicropping and by making use of the entire area. Technical investments must be concentrated on the key rice regions. Concentrated subsidiary food crops regions must be formed quickly and the processing, circulation and regulation of subsidiary food crops among the regions must be organized well. The congress also put forth measures for growing food and industrial crops, raising livestock and expanding forestry, fishing, industry and communications and transportation and so on based on satisfactorily exploiting the existing potential capabilities. The congress stressed that the tasks mentioned above must be carried out uniformly in the lowland, hilly mountain and coastal areas and in the cities and municipalities. The areas must closely coordinate the local economy with the central economy, industry with agriculture and the economy with national defense.

Improving Economic Management and Revamping Organization

The congress decided to make an effort to improve economic management, eliminate the bureaucratic management system, change over to socialist business enterprise methods, give attention to labor management, improve planning and coordinate planning with the use of market relationships and economic levers. The congress put forth a number of measures to widely implement an economic accounting system, ensure unity between the three interests, further stimulate the interests of the laborers and give attention to the economic results. Above all, the general plans of the province, districts, municipalities and cities must be supplemented and perfected. Making plans must be based on the laborers, arable land, resources, local sources of materials and the existing material and technical base in order to calculate things and guide the masses in developing specific norms, measures and steps. The labor forces must be actively distributed among the regions of the province and favorable conditions must immediately be created for sending 70,000 to 80,000 people to build new economic zones in the southern provinces. Socialist production relationships must be solidified and perfected and this must be closely related to improving management at the primary level. Efforts must be concentrated on building and improving management, strengthening the material and technical base

and continuing to reorganize the production of the cooperatives in coordination with building up the districts. Economizing must be greatly encouraged. Achievements in economizing on labor, land, grain, gasoline, coal, electricity, iron and steel, capital and so on must be appropriately rewarded.

The process of improving economic management and perfecting socialist production relationships is a process of manifesting the collective ownership rights of the laborers and putting organizational activities on a par with political tasks. This was a matter that was discussed vigorously and reviewed in depth by the congress. The congress affirmed that the reason why some party organizations are weak and some organizations have not carried out the political tasks well is above all because they have not exploited the collective ownership role of the laborers. The places that have built pure and strong party organizations have always ensured the collective ownership rights of the masses in production and distribution and exploited the labor and arable land potential. The resolution of the congress put forth measures for energetically introducing end-product contracts among the labor groups and agricultural laborers and using the piece-work system in industry and the other sectors with the aim of creating a new change in the productive labor movement and really concentrating the talents and intelligence of each person on building and defending the country. Implementing ownership rights at the production installations must be closely related to the struggle to overcome negative phenomena in economic and social activities. The collective ownership rights of the laborers must be manifested by the party organizations and authorities in accord with the constitution and it must be possible for the masses at the primary organizations to really participate in leadership control, especially in economic management.

The problem of decisive significance is that there must be a profound and revolutionary change concerning viewpoints about building organization and improving management and putting organizational activities on a par with political tasks.

The congress particularly emphasized the position of organization and stressed [the need] to relate ideology and organization and to overcome the situation in which ideology is alighted in organization. The congress put forth measures to uniformly solidify the organization of the sectors, from the provincial to the primary level; in this, great attention must be given to revamping the district and primary levels. Building and solidifying the organization of the party bases is closely related to building the administration and mass organizations and solidifying the cooperatives. Attention must be given to solidifying the weak party chapters in order to create conditions for completing the task

of issuing party member cards by the end of 1981. Expanding the party, especially in the province's southern districts, must be promoted with the aim of reducing the average age of the ranks of core cadres at the primary level. Innovations must be made in cadre work and this work must be planned; feudal, conservative, narrow and local thinking in making evaluations and in promoting and using cadres must be overcome.

Thoroughly understanding the lines and adhering to the practices, manifesting the collective ownership rights of the laborers and putting organizational work on a par with the political tasks are the three matters that were vigorously discussed.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR ON PRODUCT CONTRACTS PRINTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 81 p 2

[Ministry of Agriculture Circular on Guiding the Implementation of Directive No 100 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee on Improving and Expanding Product Contracting With Labor Groups and Laborers In the Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture issued Circular No 5, which gave guidelines for implementing Directive No 100 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee on "improving and expanding product contracting with the labor groups and laborers in the agricultural cooperatives."

The following is the entire text of the circular:

Contracting is one form of production management; related to the organization of labor and to the payment of wages based on labor, it must constantly be improved and perfected in accord with the production conditions of the cooperatives. The directive of the Secretariat mentioned the goals and principles of contracting and, at the same time, put forth the following immediate guidelines for improving contracting: "The legitimate interests of the laborers must be stimulated even more and everyone must be enabled to participate in the production and management process of the cooperative in really close connection with the end products so that, through this, they bring all their zeal and capabilities to productive labor and build and solidify the cooperative."

Things must start from the goals, principles and guidelines for improving contracting in order to improve quality and gradually perfect the contracting forms in the cooperatives, including the cooperatives that have contracted with the production units and the production units that have contracted with the laborers.

1. Cooperatives contracting with the production units:

The production units are the units that implement the plans of the cooperative. Thus, it is essential that the cooperative rely on the yearly and seasonal production plans to give three contracts (a yield contract, a production expense contract and a work-point contract) to the production units and give bonuses and assess fines based on the yield paid. Specifically:

a. Yield contracts: These are based on the production tasks that have been determined for each unit in order to calculate the product norms that must be paid in accord with the actual production conditions of each unit during each year and season. The product contract norms include quantities and quality. For types of products whose quality norms are difficult to stipulate, the product norms must be manifested by product quantities and prices based on the added prices of the state; this must be done in order to ensure proper product quality and specifications. The product norms contracted with the crop growing production units must be based on the good and poor land of each unit; they must be based on the average yields obtained during the past 3 or 5 years and, depending on the materials that can be provided during the planned year, they must be adjusted so that they are rational and to ensure that the cooperatives and production units make a profit based on the decisions of the congress or the congress of cooperative member delegates. There must be a struggle against the idea of wanting to lower the contracted product quotas of the cooperative in order to receive a large bonus; also, the tendency to give excessively large contracts must be guarded against since this would make it impossible for the production units to fulfill them and cause difficulties for checking bonuses and fines later on. Determining the contracted product norms correctly will form a basis for the cooperative to rationally calculate material expenditures and work points for the production units, rationally resolve the relationship concerning the interests -- state, cooperative and cooperative member -- and create conditions for increasing the incomes of the cooperative members by increasing the yields and man-day values of the cooperatives and, at the same time, having a supplementary income by giving bonuses for exceeding the contract quotas.

After the cooperative has given product contracts to the production units, any unit that exceeds the contracts will be given a bonus of 80 to 100 percent of the excess; any unit that fails to fulfill the contract because of a lack of responsibility must be fined 80 to 100 percent of the shortage. Or the cooperative will calculate wages and expenditures based on products and appropriate a fixed percentage in kind in order to give additional bonuses to the units that have turned over enough products to the cooperative, as democratically discussed and regulated by the cooperative.

b. Production expense contracts: These are based on the technical standards of the various types of crops, livestock and professional products and on the material capabilities of the cooperatives. Things can be resolved in order to determine the necessary expenditures for the production units, such as seed, fertilizer, gasoline to operate the machines, insecticides, money to repair the tools and so on, with the aim of ensuring that the production units fulfill the product norms contracted for. The cooperatives must have plans to replace scarce materials such as nitrate fertilizer, gasoline and oil for the machines and so on that the state cannot provide or that it provides late and instead use the manpower and material capabilities that the cooperative can provide in order to be self-sufficient in production. If a cooperative cannot provide enough materials, especially fertilizer, to the production units, the cooperative must revise the product contract quotas so they are rational. Concerning those expenses on which the production units have economized, such as lowering fuel adjustment quotas and storing the tools well and not having to repair them such, the production units are to receive the entire amount.

c. Work point contracts: These are based on the labor norms and on the standards for calculating man-days for the various types of tasks in the cooperative in order to determine the number of man-days that must be worked for the unit; the aim is to ensure that the amount of products contracted for is completed. If the production units organize labor rationally and save work points and still ensure that production is carried on correctly, that the technical standards are fulfilled and that adequate contract products are turned over to the cooperative, the work points saved can be given to the production units as a bonus. In cases in which there are unplanned tasks resulting from natural disasters, the laborers must be mobilized to combat waterlogging, drought and so on and ensure the fruits of production; depending on the real situation when things occur for which the cooperatives have provided specific guidance and handled things for each unit, these preventive man-days should not be included among the man-days contracted with the production units.

In order to maintain the quality of the "three contracts" with the production units, the following tasks must be carried out well:

The production plan of the cooperative must be supplemented and perfected and the laborers must be arranged rationally for each field and type of soil so that, based on this, specific tasks can be determined for each production unit.

The standards for making and guiding the implementation of cooperative plans must be improved; the economic and technical norms must be supplemented and corrected; it must be ensured that the cooperatives really have control in making and revising the plans in accord with their real production conditions and in forming a basis for giving the three contracts to the production units.

The production units must be strengthened and solidified; it must be ensured that the production units have a rational size, that they are stable concerning production tasks, land, laborers, bovines, and tools and that they have cadres, unit leaders and deputy leaders with a spirit of responsibility and managerial capabilities who can control the people and work so that it will be possible to fulfill the contract plans of the cooperative.

In guiding the implementation of the "three contracts" labor cooperation and a division of labor must be organized well throughout the cooperative; the necessary materials must be promptly provided to the production units; the difficulties that arise must be specifically handled, bonuses and fines must be given fairly and rationally, and, if necessary, the plans and contract quotas must be revised.

2. Production units contracting with the laborers and labor groups:

At present, there are two forms for production units contracting with the laborers:

Contracting out tasks to the labor groups and laborers.

Contracting out many long-term jobs that are connected with the end products to the labor groups and laborers (called product contracting).

In order to improve contracting within the production units, in accord with the directive of the Secretariat, "the implementation of the product contract form with the labor groups and laborers must be expanded and this form must be perfected"; at the same time, at the cooperatives that are using the work contract form effectively and the cadres and cooperative members there are really supportive, this form of contracting can continue to be used; no pressure must be applied to making further improvements in order to overcome its shortcomings.

a. Improving the work contract form:

The basic shortcomings of the work contract form are that it does not tie the responsibilities and rights of the laborers to the end-product results in a direct way and it causes the laborers to run after work points and to give little attention to ensuring the quality of their work; production unit control and inspection activities encounter difficulties and the management apparatus is large. Thus, to use this contract form, it must be improved concerning specific measures and concerning the organization of the production units in order to maintain quality in overcoming the shortcomings mentioned above. The guidelines are:

Concerning measures to maintain quality when contracting out work, accurate labor norms must be established, norms must be set concerning quantity in close conjunction with quality for each task and many long-term tasks should be contracted out to the laborers or labor groups at each specific site in order to facilitate controlling work quality. On the other hand, control in the labor process must be strengthened and, when calculating man-days for the cooperative members, the norms must be relied on in order to pay wages to each laborer and the views of the groups or of the teams and units must be obtained. Doing just enough to get by must resolutely be avoided since this leads to average-ism in paying wages to the laborers. People who do a good and excellent job must be paid more and they must receive encouragement when dividing the bonuses; those who do not do a good job must be fined. Profit-and-loss accounting must be carried on correctly in the units.

Concerning organization, things must be suitably solidified and strengthened and it must be ensured that the production units have the three following conditions:

The unit collective must be strong and the cooperative members must have a lofty concept of mastery and good labor standards and they must work actively.

The cooperative members in the unit must show real mutual voluntariness in participating in productive labor and support the work contract form in the unit.

The size of the unit must be in accord with the guidance and control capabilities of the unit leader and deputy leader and labor organization in the unit must be rational in order to ensure that the quality of the work of the cooperative members is controlled closely.

Based on the production realities of the unit, the weak elements must be improved and, after each production season, the lessons must be summarized in order to improve things and ensure that the production units always fulfill the contracted tasks of the cooperative satisfactorily.

b. Expanding and perfecting the "product contracting" form:

"Product contracting" with the labor groups and laborers is a progressive form of contracting. The directive of the Secretariat has affirmed that "product contracting" with the labor groups and laborers is a form of production management that closely connects the responsibilities and rights of the laborers with the end products in a direct way. It exploits the strength, positive nature and self-awareness of the cooperative members and it encourages each person to put forth more energy (including secondary labor), actively use all the arable land and fertilizer,

apply the technical advances, save on production expenses and harvest all the crops, which leads to increased yields and greater economic results. This will increase the incomes of the cooperative members, increase the accumulation of the cooperatives and better fulfill the agricultural product obligations to the state.

Implementing the "product contracting" form correctly also has the effect of actively solidifying and perfecting the new production relationships, solidifying and exploiting the collective ownership system and simplifying the cooperative management apparatus; at the same time, it promotes strengthening of the material and technical base of the cooperatives. Thus, this contracting form must be expanded and perfected.

"Product contracting" with the labor groups and laborers is a way of organizing and dividing the labor in the production units. Thus, it begins with the economic and technical requirements for each type of crop and livestock and it relies on the existing material and technical base of the cooperative and on the condition of the machines and tools that must be used in order to organize cooperation and assign tasks in production so that there is harmony between collective and individual labor. The aim is to manifest the superiority of collective labor organization, make full use of the labor capabilities of each cooperative member, make good use of the existing material and technical bases and create conditions for building more new material and technical bases in order to stimulate constant expansion in the production of the cooperatives. This can only be carried on based on managing the production materials (fields, machinery, buffaloes and cattle, tools and so on) of the cooperatives closely, having a rational production structure, following the production guidelines that have been determined, having specific yearly and seasonal production expansion plans, having progressive production regulations and having suitable and correct economic and technical norms that are in accord with the real conditions of each cooperative. The cooperatives must have practical measures to avoid deviations such as dispersing the fields and material and technical bases of the collective, allowing agricultural implements to be damaged and lost during use, [not] preventing the fields from being divided up into overly-small plots, not maintaining the products in order to distribute them in a uniform way in the cooperative and so on.

Depending on the specific production situation at each cooperative, the production requirements of each type of crop and animal and the labor situation at each place, the production units that "contract products with the labor groups and laborers" can use [this form] in the two ways that follow as discussed and determined by the cooperative members:

The production units that "contract products" with the laborers and these laborers can voluntarily coordinate things with each other to form temporary mutual aid groups during production.

Relatively fixed groups can be organized in order to accept "product contracts" from the production units in a specific area or groups can work together in fields that have difficulties concerning water conservancy and where it is difficult to look after and guard [the fields] and so on. These groups must be relatively stable concerning laborers, tools, draft power and fields if they are to accept product contracts from the units. Because of this, if things are applied based on some method, new problems will be posed concerning organization and management in the cooperative and these must be studied and solved in an appropriate way.

In general, neither temporary nor fixed groups should have more than three to five laborers, or seven at most; this will facilitate productive labor. When organizing groups, great attention must be given to the special production characteristics, practices and feelings of the cooperative members in each place; things must not be forced or done in a mechanical way.

At present, the "product contracting" method has just been used in the cooperatives; the first time, winter crops were contracted for and only after this was expanded to vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops was it expanded to rice during the 1980 tenth-month season. Because of this, things must continue to be done and experience gained in order to gradually perfect this.

1. In implementing the system of having cooperatives give "three contracts" to the production units and the production units "contract work" or "contract products" with the labor groups and laborers, the goals of contracting must be achieved and the principles of this work must be ensured. The "blank contract" situation, which is manifested in the following ways, must resolutely be overthrown:

The cooperative give the "three contracts" to the production units but they do not provide the units with the necessary production conditions in accord with the economic and technical norms stipulated by the cooperative; this results in the units having to worry about whether there will be gains or losses and about giving bonuses and fines and this leads to the yields being divided separately at the units.

The production units contract work with the laborers or labor groups but they do not control or supervise things closely concerning quality or schedules, the people who do a poor job are not fined, the people who do a good job are not given encouragement and the damaged tools are not repaired; this leads to a waste of the

cooperative's money, property and work points and does not bring real economic results in production.

The production units "contract products with the labor groups and laborers" but they manage things loosely, they do not grasp and control the essential tasks in the production process, they turn the fields over to the cooperative members and allow them to do everything from beginning to end, the production materials of the cooperative are dispersed and the end products are not controlled for general distribution.

All of the things mentioned above are contrary to the goals and principles of contracting; attention must be given to controlling, discovering and promptly correcting such things in order to improve the quality of contracting in the cooperatives.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRACTICING ECONOMY CALLED MAJOR ISSUE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Policy of Practicing Economy"]

[Text] The guideline of foremost importance in the 1981 state plan is to make every effort to develop the potentials and existing capabilities of the country, including our ability to practice economy in production, construction and consumption.

Practicing economy is a major economic issue, a burning, contemporary issue facing not only our country, but many other countries in the world, even those countries that have developed economies. We import 100 percent of our petroleum products and from 70 to 90 percent of many other important raw materials and supplies. The prices of imports are rising daily. This year, using the same quantity of supplies provided last year or less, we must produce many more products. To insure that we stabilize and gradually develop the economy, we absolutely must establish a strict system of economization. Practicing economy in production, building and consumption will eliminate all unnecessary use of materials so that we can produce the largest possible quantity of material wealth for society using the smallest possible amount of labor, liquid capital and supplies and meet the pressing needs in the daily lives of the people as best possible with a specific quantity of consumer goods.

Over the past several years, we have conducted many economization campaigns. Many industrial, artisan and handicraft installations have salvaged and reused discarded materials and rejected products. Some installations have improved the quality of the emulation movement to make innovations, rationalize production and use technical measures to reduce the consumption of energy, raw materials and supplies. The youth movement to salvage cement bags and the "small plans" movement of teenagers and students to salvage scrap paper have yielded good initial results. Together with the Confederation of Trade Unions, the power sector has conducted a campaign that has reduced the consumption of electricity in production by 10 percent and in everyday life by 15 percent. Generally speaking, however, waste is still rather large, especially in production and building. Within the industrial enterprises, the consumption of petroleum products, supplies and raw materials has increased rather than decreased. A significant quantity of supplies, including valuable and scarce imported supplies, has been allowed to deteriorate in quality or been stolen. The percentage of machinery and equipment capacity being utilized is very

low, only about 30 to 40 percent at some places. At construction sites, the practice of allowing machinery, vehicles and supplies to lie around in disorder, to go uncovered and unprotected is not rare. There is a shortage of gasoline and oil yet countless vehicles speed along roads and trucks only carry cargo in one direction.

At a time when the country is still poor, we must, together with the assistance received from the fraternal countries, tightly control the use of each dong of foreign currency so that we can import an extra machine, an extra ton of supplies, raw materials and fuel. Our import capabilities are limited. The waste mentioned above is a direct obstacle to the implementation of production plans and the effort to stabilize and gradually improving the living conditions of the people. To complete the state plan, stimulate the advance of socialist construction and operate in a manner that yields economic returns, we must be determined to overcome this waste and must launch a widespread economization movement throughout society. Practicing economy must be considered a virtue, a lifestyle and, at the same time, a matter of law. The economization plan must be a part of the production plan. As the report by the government at the latest session of the National Assembly pointed out, it is necessary to "make economizing on petroleum products, coal, iron, steel, grain, chemical fertilizers and imported chemicals a specific target of each sector, each level, each installation, each unit." To an individual unit, a saving of 1 percent is not much; however, to the entire country, the saving of 1 percent in a year means that we have, without having to spend money, tens of thousands of additional tons of iron, steel and petroleum products, tens of millions of kilowatt hours of electricity, etc. A saving of 10 percent would increase these figures ten-fold, that is, would be larger than the entire increase resulting from the production plan for the year. We must practice economy in everything from designs and production preparations to production, distribution, circulation and consumption. Every level, sector and installation has the responsibility of rapidly improving their organization and management, implementing cost accounting, re-examining their supply, raw material and fuel consumption ceilings and formulating progressive ceilings. Applying science and technology and applying advanced experiences in order to economize on and make full use of energy, raw materials and supplies and find substitute forms of energy, raw materials and supplies are a correct guideline. It is necessary to establish regulations and policies on reclaiming discarded materials and rejected products, reconditioning spare parts, machine components, tires and tubes, recycling lubricating oil and so forth and, on this basis, organize the practice of economy well. The utilization of centralized, start to finish building methods and the attaching of importance to development in depth are effective measures for practicing economy. Once the practice of economy is governed by regulations, it is necessary to provide supervision and conduct inspections and all units and individuals that record achievements in the practice of economy must be given appropriate awards; anyone who violates these regulations, commits shortcomings that lead to waste or engages in misappropriation must be severely penalized. The regulations on the practice of economy will help to raise the level of economic organization and management, heighten the sense of collective ownership and forge the workstyle of workers.

In consummation, the economization policy was set forth in the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum. It has been stipulated that consumption by society must be based on domestic production

and not rely upon aid from the outside; consumption must be frugal, simple and insure that the people are well fed and well clothed; and incentive must be provided for using domestically, locally produced goods and allocating good products for exportation.

Emulating to accelerate production in a manner closely linked to practicing economy is the guideline of the daily actions of each and every one of us.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CONTRACT RULES OF NGHIA THUAN COOPERATIVE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Feb 81 p 2

[Article: "The 10 Articles That Regulate the Product Contracts of the Nghia Thuan Cooperative"]

[Text] Article 1: The cooperative members must turn over 100 percent of the yield called for in the contracts given to the production units by the cooperative; the cooperative members have the right to keep the yield that exceeds their contracts. After subtracting their debts, the cooperative members have the right to keep the grain divided according to [the number of] man-days.

Article 2: Cooperative members who have received contracts must be fully paid for the various types of expenses recorded in the initial planned contract. If during production the state does not provide adequate materials (such as nitrate, phosphate and potash fertilizer) as provided for in the two-way contracts with the cooperative, the cooperative must settle things in cash with the cooperative members based on the investment plans and these types of materials.

Article 3: Whenever a natural disaster occurs unexpectedly, the production units must report this to the management [board]; the contract verification committee must go and observe things directly. A memorandum must be made confirming the degree of damage. Before harvesting time, things must again be inspected and there must be an official decision to grant an exemption because of the effects of the disaster.

Article 4: The paddy that the cooperative members turn over to the cooperative must be dried and winnowed; the correct amount must be turned over, the quality must be ensured and it must be turned over by the stipulated time; for all rice planting harvests, the products must be turned over that planting. The cooperative members must not keep the good paddy for themselves and turn over the bad paddy to the cooperative. If the products are turned over late without a legitimate excuse that is confirmed by the management board, a fine of from 1 to 5 percent of the paddy turned over late must be assessed. This paddy can be converted to man-day equivalent. [The

man-days] must be equivalent to the amount of paddy paid late in order to repay [the debt].

Article 5: In cases of evil manifestations in which products are concealed and not turned over to the cooperative, the cooperative members in the unit, together with production unit representatives, cooperative member representatives and management board representatives, have the right to inspect the amount of paddy held by the family that has concealed the paddy in order to recover the paddy for the cooperative. The assets held by the family are materials to ensure the paddy not paid by the cooperative member. If necessary, it will be proposed that the authorities and legal agencies of the state intervene and prosecute cases of concealing and dispersing socialist property. If the crime is very serious and [the person] does not have an attitude of taking [responsibility] and correcting things, the management board and the control section will solicit the ideas of the masses in order to recover the fields entrusted to that cooperative member in the production contract and expell him from the cooperative after educating him many times.

Article 6: Cooperative members are not free to produce outside the plans on the fields of the cooperative. In cases in which cooperative members do not work the full number of man-days in accord with the type of labor entrusted by the cooperative and continue to freely cause disturbances, the cooperative will manage the area and products and include them for general distribution or the collective can organize the harvesting or subtract this from the distribution plan of that cooperative member family.

Article 7: Harvesting the products is important and cooperative members must ensure that the harvesting is done quickly and on schedule. Repaying debts must be democratically discussed by the cooperative members in the production unit; they must examine things and make proposals for repaying the debts. If families use cooperative rice distributed for drying without authority and they do not have a reason for this, they must pay 150 percent.

Article 8: If the cooperative owes a cooperative member, the cooperative member has the right to keep an amount of paddy equivalent to the amount of money owed by the cooperative based on the agreed on price of 50 dong for 10 kilograms of paddy. Conversely, if a cooperative member owes the cooperative, the cooperative can withhold an amount of paddy equivalent to the debt (based on the agreed on price promulgated by the state).

Article 9: The units must organize things to help each other do the harvesting and the other tools [must be organized] in order to do the harvesting quickly.

Article 10: Every element in the production unit is "connected" in the payment of products to the production unit. The unit committee must fulfill its responsibilities to the management board and is responsible for settling end-product accounts with higher echelons.

11943

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THEFTS AT STATE STORES UNCOVERED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 81 p 3

[Article in "Readers' Opinions Column" by Nguyen Le and Hoang Thinh, of the Ministry of Food: "Grain Management"]

[Text] Over the recent past, grain shops in Hanoi have exerted every effort to serve the people and to improve grain management. However, there have been some deplorable cases of law infringement. For example, the Quynh Loi shop suffered a "loss" of 90 kgs of rice and one of its employees was afterward caught in the act of stealing another 20 kgs. At shop No 1 Ma May, bad store employees connived in stealing grain stamps and tearing up records; when their trick was discovered, one of them fled and another was arrested and detained. Le Van Tho was head of the Cho Mo supply store; bribed by two hooligans, he approved the sale of 60 tons of grain to them by using pay transfer stamps and X stamps (which were reserved for armymen). Le Ngoc Anh, head of the Hai Ba Trung Ward grain office, also approved the sale of 700 bags to these two hooligans. At shop 157, Kham Thien Street, Dong Da Ward, the theft committed in 1978 by bookkeeper An Thi Soi, stamp collector Nguyen Thi Nhung and salesman Dang Ngoc Han has also been discovered; these three persons connived in stealing 40 tons of grain. Legal proceedings have been instituted against them and they will soon be tried by the Municipal People's Court. There is also the case of three employees responsible for storage and sale at shop 38, Tau Bay Road (near Nga Tu So), who connived in sneaking rice onto the counter and selling it to dishonest dealers and who were caught red-handed. Inspection of the counter belonging to Thi Y uncovered three remaining rice bags which could not yet been sold in time.

The abovementioned infringements prove that there are shortcomings at many store offices: stamp collectors and book and list keepers have frequently tampered with documents to steal goods; on their part, store-keepers and salesmen have often shortchanged people when selling rice to them and have also taken away the rice surplus from warehouses, sneaked it out to dishonest dealers and thus made a profit ranging to 10,000 dong and more. The amount of grain stolen has usually been listed as "deficit" (!)

It is suggested that the Hanoi food sector revamps the organization of its stores to improve management and distribution. On the other hand, the judicial organs need to promptly and severely punish illegal dealers to set an example for others.

9332

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES MATERIAL SAVINGS IN INDUSTRY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Supply Economy"]

[Text] Economic effectiveness is a primary criterion by which to evaluate the result of the socialist system of production-business management. Every production unit--large or small from the central to local level--must take economic effectiveness into consideration: from the point of view of use value, it is necessary to produce more goods of better quality; in matters of sheer value, it is necessary not only to make good the production expenses but also to make profit to expand production and to contribute to accumulating more capital for socialist industrialization and to gradually improving the people's life. The duty of all production units is to manage to invest the minimum capital and incur the least expenses while manufacturing the maximum amount of products in strict conformity with technical standards. This truth is known to everyone and has been stressed for decades by many resolutions of the Party Central Committee. However, all these policies have been applied too slowly to the realities of life.

Pluralistic administration is a disease, a generalized shortcoming which encompasses our entire economic management system. Throughout the production process at installations, the pluralistic administrative method of management neither links individual and collective responsibilities and interests with the result of production and business nor creates conditions for implementing economic accounting; nor does it encourage the effective use of labor participation, finance, equipment and material supplies. It can be said that though materially poor, we have tremendously wasted materials.

A number of installations have irrationally exploited and used technical materials and incurred great expenses at the outset with the result that the exploitation cost has risen rapidly; this method is comparable to the exchange of gasoline and oil for coal and electricity. Thermoelectric power stations and other energy transmitting and transforming installations have also frequently exceeded the fixed norms of fuel waste, causing an awfully rapid increase in the loss and waste of coal and oil at each energy producing unit. Since many mechanical products appear to be too heavy, it is possible to reduce their weight in cast iron and steel without affecting technical and qualitative standards. If, in choosing an industrial method, one pays attention to the need to economize materials and to set aside a rational margin of size and volume, it will be possible to reduce the norms of unnecessary material use and labor waste. If materials are supplied on schedule in

the exact quantity, quality and category and if a strict technical management is simultaneously exercised, this will enable installations to give up the habit of "using a slaughterhouse spear to kill a hen," taking large pieces of steel and wood and trimming them down into small ones and using precious materials to do ordinary jobs--which causes substantial waste of materials.

If put together, small things will become great possibilities. If some operational move is made at the right time and if a minor change is brought about in some aspect of an industry, the result will be a reduction of a few grams of coal used to produce a kilowatt-hour of electricity and a decrease of a few kilograms of coal used to produce a ton of steam; or if the size of a mechanical part is reduced by more than 1/10 of a millimeter during the forging and casting process and if the amount of substandard products is reduced by one percent, each year we will be able to save nearly 1 million tons of coal, thousands of tons of cast iron and steel and a large quantity of many other precious materials. Sometimes and somewhere, especially in the processing industry, the value of material savings may be greater than that [of the product] newly created by the labor force at a given enterprise. These savings may be equivalent in value to a production surplus and can be obtained only if the producer is fully aware of his responsibilities and is duly encouraged.

The enterprises which develop the right to take initiative in production and business, which pay wages by piece-work or product and end-product contract, which combine the three types of interests and which consider it important to formulate and apply material waste norms have been able to eliminate numerous negativistic practices such as waste, theft and underhand dealings and have thus contributed to forming a correct ideological and working attitude for laborers. At these enterprises, the reward and penalty system is associated with measures concerning the management and use of materials in order to encourage everyone to economize.

These good typical models have demonstrated the laborers' creativeness and the possibility of substantially saving materials even though no complete innovation has been brought to the mechanism in charge of managing and organizing production and the contingent of managerial cadres. The present requirement is to review and disseminate the new factors' experiences, to focus on the appropriate objectives, to obtain realistic economic effects from production and business and to help gradually abolish the pluralistic administrative system.

9332

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

1980 VEGETABLE EXPORTS EXCEED PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Le Kinh Te, director of the Vegetable-Fruit Export-Import Corporation:
"The Impact of the New Policy Upon the Exportation of Vegetables and Fruit"]

[Text] Initial Results

In 1980, the people of our entire country accelerated production while preparing to deal with a possible war, overcoming the aftereffects of serious natural disasters in the North and correcting the major imbalances of the national economy. These difficult circumstances had a profound impact upon the exportation of vegetables and fruit. Due to the prolonged drought that lasted from late 1979 to early 1980, the pineapples of the state farms and cooperatives in the North did not develop and, throughout the first 6 months of the year, the enterprises producing canned vegetables and fruit for exportation had virtually no raw materials for production. Tropical depressions, especially typhoons number 4 and number 6, caused banana and orange production to steeply decline in some provinces of the North.

Despite these towering difficulties, the exportation of vegetable, flower and fruit products exceeded the plan and was higher than in 1979. The Vegetable and Fruit Export-Import Corporation exceeded its plan by 6.2 percent and surpassed its 1979 level of exportation by 9 percent.

The Impact of the New Policies

The main reason for the successful completion of the vegetable and fruit exportation plan is that the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, resolution number 26 of the Political Bureau and the new policies of the state in the economic field have been and are being fully implemented by the various sectors, localities and installations throughout the country, thereby starting to create a new atmosphere, new advances in production, distribution and circulation. In the field of exportation, in order to implement the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, the Council of Ministers issued decision number 40-CP on 7 February 1980, which promulgates a code of regulations concerning a number of policies and measures designed to develop the production of export goods.

Decision number 40-CP is now being implemented. The policy providing incentive for cooperatives and production families in areas that do not specialize in selling export goods to the state and the policy on the purchasing prices of export goods have begun to have an impact upon the production of some exported vegetables and fruit.

In conjunction with the policy on selling supplies as incentive to cooperatives and producing families to sell vegetables and fruit for exportation, the State Price Commission has revised the purchasing prices of bananas and pineapples for exportation in the southern provinces. The purchasing prices of a number of other products, such as garlic, peppers and so forth, have been appropriately raised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the localities.

However, the ceilings on the supplies sold to provide incentive that were temporarily set by the state for 1979 were unworkable and were not effective enough to provide incentive for the development of all exported vegetable and fruit products in all localities. During the past year, these ceilings were only suitable for banana products in the South and pineapple products and watermelons throughout the country. Specifically, as a result of the ceiling on the sale of urea as an incentive for the production of Tien Giang bananas (a finished export product that is delivered directly to seaports) plus the adjustment of the purchasing price, the provinces of Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Ben Tre, Soc Trang and Dong Thap purchased 10 times more bananas for exportation than in 1979. And, if enough refrigerated ships had arrived during the recent 10 months to make delivery of exported bananas, these provinces could have realized a profit more than they expected. As regards pineapples, with the ceiling on the sale of urea to provide incentive for the sale of fresh pineapples (a finished export product delivered directly to seaports) and if customers do not stop taking delivery of fresh pineapples that have a higher water content because they were grown on acidic, saline soil, the provinces of Kien Giang and Hau Giang alone have the ability to fulfill 30,000 tons of fresh pineapples for exportation. The sale of additional urea fertilizer to state farms and localities raising fresh pineapples for exportation has begun to encourage the state farms in Long An, Hau Giang and southern Binh Dinh to accelerate the planting of pineapples (in 1980, these two provinces delivered for exportation more than three times as many pineapples as they did in 1979). As regards watermelons, as a result of the sale of urea fertilizer to provide incentive, the adjustment of purchasing prices in the 4th quarter of 1980 and the readjustment mode of operation of the corporation, the Hau Giang Provincial Export Corporation and Vu Loc District were able to encourage cooperatives and cooperative members to set aside watermelons for the state to be exported. In the southern provinces, the amount of urea fertilizer sold to provide incentive plus purchasing prices were adjusted upward, thus having a practical impact upon the exportation of watermelons.

In a number of localities that have agreed to conduct pilot projects in the specialized production of several export agricultural products, including exported vegetables and fruit, the state has permitted the implementation of a more suitable level of supplies to be sold as incentives. As a result, Hai Phong has been and is raising many vegetables for exportation; a Soc is raising peppers in combination with tobacco and soybeans; Thuan Phu and Phu Khanh are raising onions and garlic in combination with peppers; and Tien Giang has established a plan to build the Ngä

llep area for the elderly, which sets aside 500 hectares for the specialized production of bananas for exportation and 500 hectares for the raising of peppers and soybeans in combination with one rice crop.

In the northern provinces, although the state has permitted a higher level of sales of supplies as incentive for the production of exported bananas than in the southern provinces, the provinces of Vinh Phu and Hai Hung still have not done a good job of purchasing bananas for exportation. In all of 1980, these two provinces only purchased 4 percent of the bananas purchased by the southern provinces. As regards the other exported vegetable and fruit products, trade with producers has shown that the level of supplies sold as incentives in 1980 was inadequate and either did not have an impact or not have a strong impact in encouraging cooperatives and families in areas that do not practice specialized farming to sell export products to the state; meanwhile, prices on the unorganized market have been excessively high.

Now that the new policies have been adopted, it is important that the leadership agencies on the upper level concern themselves with creating the conditions for business activities and must receive the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of the concerned sectors, the various localities and the production installations. In the field of foreign relations, the Vegetable-Fruit Export-Import Corporation must try to establish increasingly close cooperation with the export-import general corporations and the commercial agencies of the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and obtain the cooperation and assistance of the shipping lines and fleets of refrigerated vessels in the Far East through the signing of socialist emulation pledges. There are many measures that the corporation itself can take to overcome its difficulties and help the localities and production installations to organize and develop the sources of exported vegetables and fruit in accordance with project planning and plans.

The results achieved in 1980, although encouraging, show that the volume of our tropical vegetable and fruit exports is still very small, is not increasing and is not commensurate with the potentials of the country, with the needs of the foreign market.

Great Prospects

The exported, tropical vegetable, flower and fruit products of Vietnam have the advantages of having a stable market and rising market demand. We have a major advantage with regard to fresh vegetables and fruit in that there is a very large demand for them in the far eastern region of the Soviet Union. They are only afraid that we cannot provide a stable supply to meet their needs in terms of the variety, quantity and quality of products as well as delivery times. We have been working hard for decades but have not fulfilled our trade agreement with our friends in any one year, even though the quantity of products required by them is very small. Moreover, these are products for which our country has tremendous potentials in its arable land, labor, weather, climate and so forth. Only two products, black pepper and Đào Lôm Hột - like fruit from the deciduous tree Anacardium occidentale, are perennial crops that only bear fruit 3 years after they were planted. All of the

rest are vegetable and fruit crops that provide export products within 4 months to roughly 1 year after they were planted.

Another advantage in our favor, one worthy of enthusiasm, is that the resolution of 9th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee on the economic and social guidelines and tasks for 1981 states: "We must widely organize the production of goods for exportation; begin to establish a number of areas raising crops for exportation, including vegetables and fruit..." And, the resolution of the 7th session of the 6th National Assembly also states: "...In view of our country's present conditions, we must, in order to accelerate our exports, make every effort to establish areas that specialize in the production of annual industrial crops, including the various types of fresh products, such as oranges, lemons, pineapples, bananas, watermelons, garlic..."

On the other hand, after nearly 1 year of implementing Council of Ministers' decision 40-CP on the policy of providing incentive for cooperatives and production families in areas that do not specialize in selling agricultural products for exportation to the state and after examining the proposal made by and a number of localities, the Ministry of Foreign Trade exchanged opinions with the State Planning Commission and researched and revised a number of ceilings on the sale of supplies as incentives, making them more realistic. On 27 December 1980, the State Planning Commission issued document 173/SL-Bgt, which promulgated the plan ceilings on the materials and goods to be used in two-way trade for a number of export goods, including vegetables and fruit, in order to provide incentive for production and for purchasing activities in 1981. These ceilings on materials and goods and these several new regulations adopted by the State Planning Commission will surely have a stronger impact in providing incentive for installations and families to produce export goods.

As a result, better prospects for tropical vegetable and fruit exports exists in 1981 and over the long range. In order to develop the production of these products at a rapid and steady rate in the years to come, we hereby make the following suggestions:

--The state must assign specific responsibility to each sector and locality with regard to rapidly building areas that specialize in the production of exported vegetables and fruit in exact accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the 9th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 7th session of the 6th National Assembly. The construction of these specialized farming areas must be carried out by the new method: building specialized farming areas that are well coordinated in everything from production to processing, packaging, warehouses and specialized means of transportation in order to insure that the yields, output and quality of exports are stable. Agro-industrial federated enterprises should be established in these areas. Each sector and each locality should be given the responsibility of periodically reporting on the results of their work to the Council of Ministers.

--The state must quickly plan the construction of raw material bases for the production of bags and expand and build, if necessary, a number of installations producing bags for export goods, including exported vegetables and fruit. This is a

pressing problem because if we do not have any bags or do not have enough bags to meet international requirements and standards, products cannot become export goods no matter how much production is developed.

In the seaports that handle export goods, especially the new ports, it is necessary to have refrigerated warehouses, port cranes, stevedores and so forth especially for exported vegetable and fruit products. The state must gradually provide additional special purpose means of transportation (refrigerated trucks, refrigerated railroad cars and refrigerated barges) that are suited to fresh and frozen vegetables and fruit and must provide them in a manner consistent with the rate of development of the production and exportation of vegetables and fruit during each year and within each region.

--In conjunction with coordinating our plans with the plans of some fraternal socialist countries with regard to exported vegetable and fruit products, our state should hold discussions with the Soviet Union at an early date concerning the matter of coordinating in organizing the production of some goods that are exported to the Far East, including vegetables and fruit. This cooperation would create the conditions for rapidly developing production and providing additional equipment for taking delivery of export goods in a manner consistent with our rate of development from 1982 onward.

--The state and the Ministry of Foreign Trade must concern themselves with creating the conditions for the Vegetable-Fruit Export-Import Corporation to train a corps of business cadres with a view toward gradually meeting the requirements of the constantly growing international market.

7509
CSC: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

WASTE OF PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER DECRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: "The Waste of Superphosphate"]

[Text] In the lowlands, cooperative members value phosphate fertilizer very much. They store it at a spot where it is covered and, after distributing it to production units, sweep this spot clean and even use hoes and shovels to scrape up the layer of dirt on which the fertilizer was placed, taking this dirt and using it as fertilizer. Yet, at a number of places in Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Ha Son Binh Provinces, phosphate fertilizer is dumped in a big pile outdoors exposed to the wind and rain without anyone being the least bit concerned. Many families take phosphate fertilizer to use as plaster on their walls and build foundations for their houses!

Tien Thuat
(Phong Chau Village, Lam Thao District,
Vinh Phu Province)

7809

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ENTERPRISES SALVAGE CEMENT BAGS, IRON, STEEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "Building Corporation Number 10 Salvages Many Cement Bags and Much Iron, Steel and Other Materials"]

[Text] The Hoang Thach Cement Plant building site of Building Enterprise 201 has salvaged 122,000 cement bags. The enterprise has made the salvaging of cement bags a production regulation. The work is undertaken by youths. The enterprise has attached importance to awarding collectives and workers who record achievements in economizing on raw materials and supplies and salvaging cement bags.

Building Corporation Number 10 has attached importance to economizing on raw materials and supplies. The corporation has salvaged more than 100,000 cement bags and 12 tons of iron, steel and a number of other materials and made 12 innovations that have resulted in a savings of 271,000 dong.

7809

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF FINAL PRODUCT CONTRACTS EXPLAINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Huy, the Institute of Economics: "The Specifics Involved in the Product Contracts for Laborers Who Grow Rice"]

[Text] Recently, at many rice growing cooperatives in several localities, especially in Haiphong, a new form of contract, not a work contract, but a final product contract for cooperative members, has emerged.

The initial advantages exhibited by this new form of contract are that it makes full use of much labor within agriculture, taps the active spirit of cooperative members and the initiative of cooperative member families with regard to investing live labor and available materials, raises the efficiency of labor, work productivity, the quality of work and so forth.

The specifics involved in this form of contract must be examined on the basis of the line of the party and Marxism-Leninism.

1. Strengthening the socialist production relations.

This new form of contract does not weaken the socialist production relations because, on the one hand, the socialist public ownership of cropland and the major instruments of production, such as machinery, the farmland water conservancy systems, shops, warehouses and so forth is maintained. The assignment of cropland to cooperative members can change. And, contracted cropland can be reclaimed at any time if a cooperative member violates the provisions of his contract. Secondly, cooperative members use cropland as part of a collective of laborers producing crops for society, for their cooperative and for themselves to consume and produce these crops in accordance with a unified plan. Thirdly, the ownership and distribution of products are based on the principles of socialist distribution. The largest portion of the products (the contract output) and the income are sent to the cooperative and distributed as follows: a percentage is used to fulfill obligations (taxes and sales at directed prices to the state), a percentage is used to pay production costs, including depreciation on fixed assets, and kept for seed, a percentage is deposited in funds (the accumulation fund, the public welfare fund and the reserve fund) of the cooperative and the largest percentage is returned to cooperative members on the basis of the number of mandays worked by them, that is, distributed in accordance

with labor. Generally speaking, with this new form of contract, the socialist production relations are maintained and strengthened, the production and product distribution plans of the state and the cooperative are maintained and, in addition, are carried out better in weak, deficient localities and cooperatives. In other words, the control of the production and distribution of grain in accordance with the plan of the state is maintained and, in addition, improved.

Allowing cooperative members to keep that portion of the product that exceeds contract quotas is reasonable. In essence, it is nothing more than a bonus given to cooperative members by their cooperative. A correctly established contract quota encompasses both the differential 1 ground rent and differential 2 ground rent collected by the state and the collective, which are invested in intensive cultivation (expressed in the contract quota as material costs and workpoints). Thus, all of the product over and above the contract quota is additional differential 1 ground rent created by cooperative members who had to invest additional instruments of production (C exceeds the quota on C contracted by and supplied by the cooperative) and labor (V exceeds the quota on V contracted by the cooperative). As a result, cooperative members reclaim the C invested by them together with all of the additional new value (V + M) resulting from the labor invested by them. Part of the M in this new value can be reclaimed for society and the collective. However, in view of the fact that difficulties are still being encountered in everyday life and in view of the need to provide strong incentive to producers (allowing cooperative members to keep all of this new value is also appropriate.

2. Coordinating the three interests.

In actuality, material interests encourage cooperative members to accept product contracts, work with enthusiasm, work with high efficiency and perform high quality work. They are permitted to keep that portion of the final product that exceeds the contract quota. Moreover, the majority of the income of cooperative members is based on the product submitted to the cooperative through the production unit under the contract quota. As a result, when the interests of cooperative members are satisfied as a result of these two sources of income, the interests of the state (as manifested in the cooperative's completion of its obligation to the state) and the interests of the cooperative (as manifested in the deposits made in cooperative funds) are also satisfied. Within agriculture, it is truly difficult to find a mechanism that causes laborers to be interested in production and to work with enthusiasm, primarily for the sake of their own interests but also for the sake of the interests of the state and the collective. And, in this new form of contract, we have achieved such a mechanism. This explains why all of the cooperatives in Haiphong that have begun using this new form of contract have fulfilled their obligations to the state early; the sources of capital of cooperatives have been increased in accordance with their plan, the sources of income of cooperative members are more secure than before and cooperative members are closer to their cooperatives. Generally speaking, collective farmers welcome this new form of contract, primarily because it satisfies their material interests; however, they also like it because it satisfies the interests of the socialist state and the cooperative.

This is not to mention the unity of the interests of cooperative members, the cooperative and the state resulting from cooperative member investments in improving the soil

for which they accept a contract. The differential 2 ground rent can only lead to the results of additional investments in labor and materials per unit of area for the purpose of improving the soil and raising crop yields. These ground rents remain the same for about 3 years. The best practice with contract fields is to stabilize these rents for a period of 5 years, the same amount of time that the obligation to sell agricultural products to the state remains stable, except when marked advances are made in production conditions, such as the completion of farmland water conservancy systems, an increase in the supply of chemical fertilizer and so forth; virtually all or the majority of these differential 2 ground rents will become differential 1 ground rents because they are under a new contract quota. Clearly, the entire country, the cooperative and cooperative members benefit in the process of constantly raising the fertility of the soil.

3. Advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

As a result of coordinating the three interests well, the new form of contract does not impede the mechanization of the preparation of fields for cultivation (a number of cooperatives have applied this form of contract and still have mechanized 80 percent of the preparation of fields; moreover, they have the need and the ability to purchase on their own and use large tractors and trucks). Small embankments--"wind embankments"--that separate the plots of families are plowed under and later reconstructed, which also causes them to retain water better. It does not impede the effort to complete farmland water conservancy systems or impede irrigation and drainage in accordance with the physiological requirements of crops, the use of new varieties or the application of advanced technical procedures. Generally speaking, the material-technical bases of the cooperative are still maintained and utilized. This new form of contract is also suitable when manual labor is the primary form of labor and, as a result, cooperative member families still play a positive role in agricultural production, in general, especially in the cultivation and harvesting of the product. When agricultural production, in general, and the rice production sector, in particular, under the conditions needed to implement integrated mechanization, especially the mechanization of harvesting by means of large, modern combines, this new form of contract will no longer have a reason to exist. As long as agriculture has not made the shift to production by machinery, this new form is a good form of contract for coordinating manual labor and mechanized labor, coordinating the labor of the cooperative member family and the collective labor of the cooperative and the production unit is virtually every aspect of the production process. The realities at many cooperatives in Hainan prove that this form of contract strongly heightens the initiative of cooperative member families in productive labor, in the purchase, use and good maintenance of hand tools, such as sickles, shovels and wooden harrows, including boats and improved vehicles, and even in the purchase and raising of buffalo and cattle for use as draft power.

From the point of view of the division of labor and cooperation in the production of rice, this new form of contract only differs from the old form in that it does not employ collective labor on the scale of a production unit in the four jobs of cultivating and uprooting seedlings, transplanting seedlings, cultivating and harvesting rice. These four jobs are contracted to cooperative members and carried out primarily by means of simple cooperation (of the type employed in collective labor on the scale of a unit); however, these jobs are only performed on the scale of cooperative member

families with an exchange of work and cooperation among a number of these families and are still organically linked to the collective labor performed in other jobs, such as the preparation of fields, seed production, irrigation and drainage and the prevention and control of pests and diseases. In actuality, due to the regulations and management of cooperatives and production units, the four jobs performed by cooperative member families are still performed at the same time and in the same place, thereby maintaining the seasonal schedule of the next crop in accordance with the production plan and planning of the cooperative and the production unit.

4. Developing livestock production and the artisan and handicraft trades.

As a result of increased rice production, the food problem of cooperative members is resolved better, consequently, the sources of feed for use in the development of livestock production are increased either indirectly or directly. In order to have much fertilizer for fields that are worked under contract, cooperative member families develop livestock production better.

Due to the positive nature of the labor performed by cooperative members, crop seasons are shortened in time and this leads to an increase in the amount of time available for developing the trade sector. In actuality, it is not necessary to mobilize labor from the trade sector during the harvest season and crops are harvested more rapidly. Because the laborers in the trade sector as well as the laborers in the specialized units also accept a contract for a portion of a field, they feel secure about developing the trade sector and participating in the necessary specialized units.

Thus, the new form of contract can still insure that cooperatives develop their production in the three main areas of crop production, livestock production and the trade sector; at the same time, the cooperative is able to maintain and develop the role played by the necessary specialized units.

5. Strengthening the alliance of workers and farmers.

Insuring the proper coordination of the three interests also insures that the alliance of workers and farmers is strengthened. What must be pointed out is the empathy on the part of the party and the socialist state for the private thoughts and feelings of the class of farmers in the various stages of the process of following the party to socialism, which is expressed in the recognition of the right of the class of collective farmers to select suitable forms of transition, is an important factor in strengthening the alliance of workers and farmers, which is led by the party and based on the principles of socialism.

The strongpoints mentioned above are strongpoints of the product contract for laborers when this contract is implemented in its best possible form (only a contract for cooperative members to perform the four jobs that are closely associated with the final product) and implemented in the best possible manner. At the same time, this form of contract has the following drawbacks and embodies the following capabilities:

1. It is a form of contract that is very similar to the "open contract." The line between this form of contract and the "open contract" is reduced as the cooperative and production units allow more of the six jobs of which the cooperative and the

production unit are in charge to be performed under contract. Therefore, as the cooperative and the production units, with the assistance of the state and the impact of industry, perform these six jobs better, the basis is laid for correctly and effectively applying this new form of contract. This is something that must be especially emphasized because every cadre family accepts fields under contract. It is necessary to guard against everything that could lead to a situation in which cadres, because they are busy working on their contract fields, are lax in their management of the cooperative and production units, in general.

If close attention is not paid, this form of contract might lead to the phenomenon of "granting leases and collecting land rent" on fields for which contracts are accepted and the phenomena of labor working for hire or a petty bourgeois business in which production is closely linked to the labor of businessmen in the capitalist style (for example, "helping" to plow but charging a very high price plus very costly meals). To prevent these phenomena, the cooperative and production units must establish regulations prohibiting these phenomena and must assist families that are short of help, especially families of war dead, families of war invalids, families that have made contributions to the revolution and the families of soldiers in need of help while assigning to them fields that are suited to the labor (both primary labor and subsidiary labor) of each cooperative member family.

2. When the product contract for cooperative members is fully implemented on only a part of the land of the cooperative and, as a result, of the unit, cooperative members generally concentrate their labor and supplies first on the fields for which they have accepted contracts. The yield on contract fields generally increases significantly while the yield on the fields worked by the collective, regardless of the measures taken to utilize adequate labor for the work that must be performed, is always much lower and is sometimes even lower than it was before these contracts were accepted. This is easily understood because, if the quantity of labor and supplies invested in the contract fields of cooperative members increases, the quantity invested in the remaining fields inevitably declines by a corresponding amount. Therefore, once product contracts for cooperative members have been implemented, it inevitably becomes necessary to contract with cooperative members for all the land of the cooperative. Under these conditions, attention must be given to establishing clear regulations in order to insure the prompt and full mobilization of the labor needed to perform the common jobs of the cooperative and production unit, especially during the busy part of the season.

3. This form of contract does pose certain difficulties to the practice of scientific irrigation and drainage. Of course, strict regulations must be implemented to insure smooth coordination among the production units or farmsteads with private teams and cooperative member families in order to make planned use of water in accordance with the physiological requirements of crops.

This form of contract might not make full use of rice threshing machines (in actuality, due to the shortage of electricity, this situation arises with all rice threshing machines, regardless of which form of contract is employed). Large granaries and collective drying yards are only utilized in a decentralized manner.

4. This new form of contract provides strong incentive to cooperative members; however, it does not closely link the material interests of the laborers in the other production and production support jobs, including the cadres of the cooperative and production units, to the final product. This is one of the matters that must be given attention and resolved when using this form of contract. It must be emphasized here that once rewards have been established, penalties must be established as well. Rewards and penalties that are reasonable and consistent are a requirement of a correct system of material incentives.

5. In practice, some cooperative members who have harvested rice on fields under contract have turned it in to production units because it was of poor quality. Of course, if the poor quality of the rice is the result of a mistake on the part of the cooperative member, such an action is totally incorrect. However, if the poor quality is due to objective circumstances, such as natural disasters, it is necessary to reduce the contract quota. The problem is that it is necessary to adopt strict regulations and, moreover, necessary to establish good reserve funds--funds to meet natural disasters and enemy attacks--of cooperatives in order to insure that the income of all cooperative member families is stable.

Closely associated with this situation is the matter of setting contract output quotas. This is a central issue that must be resolved well in order to satisfy all three interests (however, this is not part of the struggle between the two ways of life). To accomplish this, we must evaluate each field plot and hold democratic discussions with cooperative members. In this regard, this form of contract raises a pressing need to heighten the level of management and the ideological level of the corps of cadres of the cooperative and production units.

Regardless, this new form of contract also involves greater difficulties with regard to the purchasing of the final product because it is difficult to centralize the product that is harvested at one public place, consequently, the entire product that is harvested is first taken back to the homes of cooperative member families. To insure that the complete final product is controlled through purchases, it is first of all necessary, even when implementing this form of contract, to adopt a plan designed to insure that those families who are short of help and encountering difficulties have favorable conditions, including the conditions needed to accept help from other families, from the cooperative and unit. Next, it is necessary to adopt strict regulations governing the delivery and collection of products and necessary to conduct good ideological activities with all cooperative member families who accept contracts.

When applying the new form of contract, cooperatives must give their attention to developing and its shortcomings, and overcome and limit its drawbacks to the lowest possible level, thereby insuring that all five requirements are met: increasing the output of grain and developing production, in general; increasing the income and improving the living conditions of cooperative members; meeting and exceeding obligations to the state; accelerating the building of material-technical bases and insuring that the scientific-technological revolution is gradually carried out within the cooperative; and perfecting and strengthening the socialist production relations.

When wages are still being paid on the basis of the quantity and quality of labor, the payment of wages on the basis of the final product is always a progressive form of payment, even though its specific form might vary in the different stages of development of agriculture. The popularization of the new form of contract is truly a step forward because it does not place requirements that are too high upon cooperative member farmers and it encourages them to work with enthusiasm, work with high efficiency and quality, work to increase production. To be sure, the correct application of the new form of contract is a positive factor in insuring that the five requirements mentioned above are met.

We are in the initial stage of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale production, a stage in which the majority of work must still be performed by hand and the level and scale of organization and management differ from place to place. Depending upon the place, there are many forms and methods of contracting employed within cooperatives, including the product contract for cooperative member laborers. This form of contract is a method of utilizing labor in a manner closely linked to the payment of wages in the basis of the amount of labor performed; it is a progressive and scientific method but is still new in our country's agriculture and must be implemented and further researched so that we can gain experience.

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CBO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

READER CRITICIZES POOR MANAGEMENT OF SUGARCANE SALES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Replies to Readers column: "Managing the Purchasing of Sugarcane"]

[Text] Many localities are now harvesting their sugarcane crops. Because management is loose and because purchasing procedures are still quite bothersome, numerous people are taking their sugarcane and selling it at markets. In Hai Hung, there are many persons who specialize in buying and reselling sugarcane at many markets, such as the Cao Market on Truong Xa Street in front of the Cau Ngang Store (Kim Thi). They buy and sell tons of sugarcane each day. Village governments should teach sugarcane growers that they should, once they have fulfilled their obligation, sell their products at negotiated prices to the state instead of selling it along roads and at markets for a small gain. Positive measures must be taken to teach and prevent some persons from buying sugarcane to make molasses, from hoarding and speculating in sugarcane and waiting for the opportunity to sell it at prices five to seven times higher than directed prices. It is necessary to educate those persons who are able to work but leave production in order to specialize in buying and reselling sugarcane so that efforts can be focused on cultivating winter-spring crops on schedule. Market management committees and the concerned sectors must give their attention to managing and purchasing sugarcane. At those places and markets where much sugarcane is being sold, they should explain the policy in conjunction with collecting taxes in exact accordance with policy from those persons who specialize in buying and reselling sugarcane. A plan should be adopted to purchase sugarcane and process it into molasses or use it in two-way trade with the state-operated stores processing cakes and candies in Hung Yen City in order to provide more of these products for the people. If the equipment needed for processing is unavailable, an arrangement should be made with the Van Diem Sugar Mill to convert sugarcane into finished products. There are villages in Kim Thi District, Hai Hung Province that raise much sugarcane but, over the past several years, not one agency has given thought to or concerned itself with managing and purchasing sugarcane. The governments of these villages and Kim Thi district should take steps to manage and purchase sugarcane for supply to sugar mills in order to maintain their production and reduce the expenditure of foreign currency by the state on imported sugar.

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7507

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HAI HUNG AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "Hai Hung Province Plows and Harrows More Than 50 Percent of Its Cropland by Machine"]

[Text] Immediately after more than 11,500 hectares of land were prepared for winter crops, the Hai Hung provincial agricultural implement and machine branch sent nearly 500 tractors into fields in an effort to prepare 67,000 hectares, more than 50 percent of the amount of land being put under cultivation during the entire season, for planting.

The Agriculture Service and the Trade Union Federation of Hai Hung Province have launched a movement to emulate the good agricultural practices of such places as the Agricultural Machine and Repair Station of Cam Binh District. Eleven tractor stations sent from 80 to 100 percent of their tractors into fields to prepare them for the 5th month-spring crop. The Cam Binh, Ninh Thanh, Tu Loc, Chi Linh and Hai Duong City stations prepared 100 percent of their tractors well and sent them into fields to prepare them for cultivation.

The stations established fuel consumption ceilings for each type tractor and have rewarded workers who saved fuel.

Having completed its task of supporting winter crop production, the electric power sector of Hai Hung Province has been concentrating its efforts on inspecting the entire system of medium and low voltage power lines and transformer stations in preparation for supporting the 5th month-spring season well. The Chi Linh, Nam Thanh, Kim Thi and My Van electric power branches have performed major repair work on four of the circuit breakers of the 10 kilovolt transformer stations. The service and the Phu Thien Electric power branch have completed the construction of 8 kilometers of 35 kilovolt power lines to the drainage pump stations along the Luc River.

The Electric Power Service has coordinated with the units that use electricity in order to recompute their ability to generate electricity and formulate plans for distributing fuel to industrial production units to operate diesel generators so that the necessary electric power can be used to promptly support 5th month-spring crop production.

In order to make effective use of the electricity supplied to them, the districts and cities within the province have established electric power distribution committees.

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AGRICULTURE

PLANTING OF 5TH MONTH-SPRING CROPS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The Planting of 5th Month-Spring and Winter-Spring Crops"]

[Text] During this winter-spring season, more than 50 percent of the cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province have assigned product contracts to individual groups of laborers and cooperative members governing the production of rice and subsidiary food crops; as a result, the rate of production is faster than in previous seasons.

Practically all cooperatives have assigned plowing contracts to specialized plowing units and groups and assigned fertilizer production norms to individual laborers. All types of labor has been mobilized for production and labor productivity has risen. As of 4 January, Nghe Tinh had plowed and harrowed nearly 115,000 hectares of land one or two times. Can Loc, Thach Ha, Nam Dan and the other districts that usually are slow to prepare their fields have plowed and harrowed from 70 to 90 percent of the fields being put under cultivation.

As a result of preparing fields quickly and thoroughly, the main 5th month rice crop, which consists of a local variety and variety 314 has been transplanted at the right age, on schedule and at the proper density in Nghe Tinh Province. The province has transplanted nearly 16,000 hectares, 5,000 hectares more than had been transplanted at this time last year. Nearly 758,000 tons of livestock manure and green manure have been applied to rice and subsidiary food crops.

In late 1980, the farmers of An Giang Province drained water from their fields, urgently plowed and harrowed them and transplanted 45,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, 50 percent more than during the last winter-spring season.

The key rice growing districts of Phu Tan and Cho Moi have transplanted rice on more than 60 percent of their fields; 16 production collectives in Phu Tan have completed their transplanting and begun to weed and fertilize their rice crops. The districts of Phu Chau, Chau Thanh and Chau Phu, in coordination with rapidly and systematically harvesting their 10th month crops, have zoned areas to be drained by pumps, prepared fields and transplanted from 2,000 to 6,000 hectares of rice. The water conservancy sector has sent in additional pumps to help districts drain water from fields and increase the rate of transplanting.

Song Be Province has transplanted more than 3,500 hectares of winter-spring rice, 82 percent of which has been transplanted with new varieties.

Following a pilot project lasting more than 1 year, Tan Uyen District found that the latest variety of rice, Nong Nghiep 3A, is very well suited to the soil of the eight villages along the Dong Nai River, which constitute the district's key rice growing area. Ben Cat District, Thuan An District and the city of Thu Dau Mot, which use many water conservancy projects that are near rivers and ditches and have many wet rice fields, have introduced the new variety of rice on 60 percent of the land under cultivation during this winter-spring season.

The two districts of Phuoc Long and Loc Ninh have adopted plans to completely replace their local varieties of rice with the new variety and have introduced the new variety on more than 400 hectares of elevated fields.

Phu Hai Province has sown more than 7,600 hectares of various types of winter-spring crops. The districts of Ham Thuan, Ninh Hai and Duc Linh have transplanted from 60 percent to 70 percent of the winter-spring rice required under their plan quotas.

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AGRICULTURE

SUPPLY SHORTAGES HAMPER CROP PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Winter-Spring Production Season"]

[Text] Throughout the country, the winter-spring season is the most comprehensive crop production season during the year. The output of grain produced during the winter-spring season equals one-half the total output produced during the entire year. The majority of subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and pharmaceutical crops are grown during the spring season. Spring crops are more stable and produce higher yields than the crops grown during the other seasons of the year. The expansion of production by means of intensive cultivation, multicropping, specialized farming and the opening of new land to cultivation can also be carried out better during the spring. The northern provinces usually achieve higher and more stable yields during the 5th month-spring season than in the 10th month season. The southern provinces, which once had the habit of only raising one 10th month rice crop per year, are expanding production by means of upgrading the winter-spring and summer-fall seasons to main production seasons by means of multicropping and are achieving yields higher than their 10th month yields.

In this year's winter-spring season, we have a number of advantages in our favor but also face many difficulties. The amount of dry land that has been plowed and spread with duckweed and the supply of nitrogen fertilizer, petroleum products, electricity and coal are less than last year. Despite this situation, our task continues to be producing crops better, producing much more grain and many more food products.

Of importance to each district, province, cooperative and collective is the need to develop, as highly as possible, the capabilities that lie in arable land and labor.

We must not allow one bit of soil to lie fallow, must practice intensive cultivation and multicropping, must expand the amount of area under cultivation and develop livestock production. We must organize and utilize existing labor very well and redeploy labor within the district and on a nationwide scale. We must make full use of our abundant sources of labor in order to complete water conservancy projects now under construction, increase the percentage of rice fields that are irrigated and expand the production of organic fertilizer and the various types of green manure.

During the winter-spring season, abnormal changes in the weather often occur that cause difficulties, primarily difficulties involving farming techniques, especially in the production of seedlings and in transplanting. Some years, the weather is warm for many days, seedlings grow strongly and quickly become old; in other years, cold weather causes seedlings to die or newly transplanted rice to die; in some years, overcast skies and high humidity cause rice plants to bear few kernels, to produce small flowers and hollow kernels, etc. It is necessary to adopt reserve plans in order to take the initiative and flexibly, effectively deal with complex weather changes in order to realize a successful production season. The experience of many years has shown that an important step has been taken toward realizing a successful production season if seedlings are cultivated well and if they are transplanted on schedule.

According to forecasts by the meteorology, hydrology and water conservancy sectors, a prolonged drought might occur during this year's winter-spring season in the North; the water levels in rivers are declining and the water levels in lakes and reservoirs behind dams are lower than natural water levels. It is necessary to retain water in fields well and to adopt efficient irrigation and drainage plans so that we have enough water for dry land cultivation and the cultivation of rice. In view of the fact that the supply of chemical fertilizers is limited, it is necessary to produce much organic fertilizer and apply it properly in order to insure that the necessary amount of fertilizer is applied and that this amount is balanced with the normal yield and the amount of area under cultivation.

The provinces of the South must also guard against drought, against sea water invading the mainland and against the buildup of salt deposits in fields. They must expand the amount of area under cultivation by using "planthopper resistant" varieties of rice in conjunction with gradually introducing the technical advances in intensive cultivation in their fields.

Production installations must practice strict economy in production, especially with labor and technical supplies and must make efficient and highly effective use of each drop of petroleum products, each kilogram of fertilizer and insecticide, each bucket of fresh water, etc. The new organization of production within agriculture, which directly links each unit and laborer to the final product, is creating an atmosphere of enthusiasm in production, reflects a progressive method of management and is a new factor, a new capability for improving the production of grain. Expanding the use of the final product contract to cooperative members for the production of rice during this winter-spring season, providing thorough guidance and adopting concrete regulations will not only generate true enthusiasm on the part of working farmers, but also create a higher labor productivity, a larger quantity of grain.

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CSC: 4974

AGRICULTURE

IMPLEMENTATION OF RICE CONTRACT SYSTEM AT COOPERATIVE DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Thuyet, the Director of the Tho Tang Cooperative in Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province: "Tho Tang Rice Contracts"]

[Text] The Tho Tang Cooperative is in the rice region of Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province. There is little land and many people and, on the average, each person has 480 square meters of land. For many years Tho Tang has been a progressive cooperative with good intensive cultivation and business enterprise management standards. For the past 5 years, the rice yield has averaged more than 6 tons per hectare, with the highest yield reaching 8 tons one year. For many production seasons, the cooperative has contracted out the work and given bonuses to and fined the production units.

Contracting out the work to the production units has manifested the spirit of collective labor and [the spirit] of solidarity and mutual help. But because the bonuses and fines have been based on value in accord with the production unit, the laborers have not given attention to the end products and this has not stimulated them to expand production. From the reorganization of production, with the resolution of the 13th Plenum of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the cooperative has contracted [for] winter-season subsidiary food crop products and harvested 900 tons of subsidiary food crops, the living conditions of the cooperative members have improved and animal husbandry has expanded.

From the results of contracting for winter-season subsidiary food crops and relying on the proposals of the central, provincial and district echelons concerning contracting for rice products with the laborers, the cadres and cooperative members at Tho Tang have realized that, even though the rice yields have been good, contracting for rice products with the laborers will make it possible to

obtain even higher yields. Because of this, they are determined to do this with the aim of overcoming the "green subsidiary food crops, red rice" situation, quickly increasing the paddy yields and solving the food problem.

Contracting Methods

Experiments were conducted in the east, the south and the north using good, average and poor units having similar farming conditions. Units 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 19 and 21 were selected; this involved 387 families, 1987 people, 674 laborers and 93 hectares of farm land, which is 27.1 percent of the farming area of the entire cooperative. We divided the work into the following stages:

State 1:

1. Study sessions were organized for the party committee, authorities, cooperative management board, professional cadres, production unit cadres and party members and cadres in the units selected for the experiment with the aim of having them thoroughly understand the goals, requirements, principles, contents and methods of contracting for rice products with the laborers and enabling the cadres and cooperative members to clearly understand that the new contract contents and forms meant becoming deeply involved with each field and plot, which is different from the blank contracts given to each family. This contracting method increased the responsibilities and control of the management board, strengthened the leadership of the party committee and party chapter and increased the productive labor responsibilities of the cooperative members. After the study sessions, most of the cadres and cooperative members supported this. But there were still a number of party members and cooperative members who had doubts; they felt that the yields were relatively high already and that it would be very difficult to increase the yields. They were worried about whether the distribution of materials provided by higher echelons would be done in accord with the plans and on time. A number of cadres and party members were afraid that if they had to work directly and did not fulfill the contract quotas, they would lose the confidence of the cooperative members. A number of unit heads did not want to use this contract method because there was not a "lump" of contract work which would easily permit arbitrary expenditures like before. Also, they feared the difficulties because they would have to constantly control the work in close accord with the plans and they would have to stay near the fields and be responsible for the products turned over to the cooperative. These doubts gradually disappeared during the implementation of the contract plans.

2. Concerning the production plans, the management board guided the contract activities closely at the production units and throughout the cooperative. It adjusted the size of the primary production units

to match the guidance and leadership capabilities of the production unit cadres so they could implement the cooperative's contract system.

3. Six of the experimental units established a yield review council to survey the fields, determine the area, allocation of varieties and yields for each plot and each production zone in accord with the production plans of the cooperative and inventory the materials, tools and laborers at each production unit in order to determine contract plans for each unit based on the fields and plots.

4. Economic and technical norms were set and adjusted for each zone. In regards to contracted yields the progressive averages for the last five years were used as the quotas.

Contracted yields were determined and allocated by zone and soil type based on differences in land rents [as indicated] on the agriculture and soils map. Each farming zone had at least 69 farm plot [types] and field categories to guide units in setting contract quotas for each plot according to the category of the field. Although the contract quota varied for different plots, the plan for the cooperative was fulfilled.

5. After this, matters were presented to the cooperative members for discussion and consideration in order to manifest the real spirit of collective ownership of the cooperative members.

Stage 2: The units turned over contracts to the cooperative members.

1. The units were guided based on the tenth-month rice production plans of the cooperative; the units were given contracts concerning area, yields, work points and expenditures based on the quotas for each type of rice. The units organized things for the cooperative members to discuss the contract plans in accord with the economic and technical norms for each field concerning yields; expenditures and work points for preparing the soil, doing the sowing and transplanting and looking after and harvesting [the crops]; payment of products; and expenditures for stable manure and chemical fertilizers.

2. Labor was classified, the areas were matched and contract coupons were distributed according to the unit and groups of two or three families and families with similar numbers of laborers that lived near each other drew lots. The groups of cooperative members did not form a control echelon in the production units but only organized things to exchange labor to help each other with simple cooperation during the busy season and during the times there were temporary difficulties and unexpected illnesses. After the laborers accepted contract fields, based on negotiating with each other, they accepted a field in common. After the laborers have accepted the contract coupons, there will be quota contracts to replace the previous daily work contract coupons. The contract coupons fully manifest the main

items: labor obligations, fertilizer, number of fields, varieties of rice, area, yields, number of households, tasks to be done, work-point expenditures, material expenditures and products turned over to the units. Naturally, a division of labor has been created and responsibilities have been determined for managing the collective laborers and cooperative members so they work together efficiently in accord with each task and type of job.

3. Contract agreements have been made. The cooperative members have discussed the contents, carried on production management, implemented the technical regulations, fulfilled the labor and fertilizer obligations, managed the fields, tools and draft power and managed and protected all the main and secondary products. In the contents, the responsibilities are clearly distinguished.

4. The cooperative and the production units must carry out five tasks:

a. The cooperative must control things and prepare the soil using tractors and small milling machines; the production units must organize groups to prepare the soil using bovine draft power.

b. The cooperative must maintain quantity, quality and allocations of varieties in accord with the plans given to the units, soak and sow seedlings, concentrate on things by zone, look after and protect [the seedlings] until it is time to transplant them and entrust the groups or the laborers with the task of transplanting them in accord with the norms.

c. The cooperative must unify the management of the nitrate fertilizer and stable manure and supply them to the units for application according to the norms. The production units must supply fertilizer to the laborers so they can apply it uniformly and on schedule, in adequate amounts and with adequate quality in accord with each rice planting. [Fertilizer] must be distributed to families that lack fertilizer in amounts [appropriate] for the contracted area.

d. The cooperative must satisfactorily control the irrigation and drainage, if there is waterlogging, and manage and use the existing projects satisfactorily; it must set irrigation schedules for the rice by unit and production zone. The deputy heads of the units, together with two or three cooperative members, must regulate the water flowing from the grade 3 ditches into the fields and absolutely not allow families to take this water for their own fields, which would cause a loss of solidarity.

e. The cooperative must regulate and distribute insecticides, make estimates and forecasts and protect the vegetation and crops.

The labor groups or laborers must uproot, transplant and look after the seedlings, harvest [the crops] and turn over products to the units.

The Initial Results

1. Using this contract method, the laborers have taken the initiative in production and the number of man-hours worked each day has doubled as compared with before. This is because this method has closely related material interests and individual responsibilities and, therefore, individual labor techniques have improved.

2. Any tasks in the production process are being carried out better and faster as compared with before contracts were given to the laborers.

3. Six units have increased the main yield. This is because responsibilities have been related to the end products, crops have not been left to wilt during harvesting and crops have been transported immediately after being harvested.

4. There has been economization concerning work-point expenditures and the number of work points has not been allowed to increase haphazardly.

5. The animal husbandry movement has expanded greatly and fertilizer has been provided for the fields of the laborers who have accepted contracts. The number of families not raising hogs has declined from 283 to 251 families. The movement to make fertilizer has grown and hogs are kept in pens and no longer allowed to roam about.

6. Corruption, waste and theft in the fields and storehouses has declined greatly and stealing from others when they are out harvesting has almost ceased.

7. No material base has ever been lost; on the contrary, the cooperative members have asked that additional machinery, draft power and improved tools be provided. The water conservancy projects must increase the number of good rice varieties so that they can fulfill and exceed the contract quotas.

During the first test season at a number of units, things were hectic, there was a lack of experience and, even though higher echelons provided guidance, control by the management board was poor. The cooperative and the units in charge at times failed to carry out the tasks fully and the draft power was not regulated closely. Materials were late in being supplied to the units and laborers. The collective elements in charge did not provide things on schedule for the laborers. A number of fields were located far

away; they were difficult to work, the yields were low, the cooperative members did not accept contracts, the units had to organize things to work in a concentrated way and it was difficult to control the laborers in this area.

In short, giving rice product contracts to the laborers is a very profound and concrete contracting method but, when it was first implemented, there were many difficulties. The work was new and, therefore, it was difficult to avoid shortcomings; these must be corrected.

The Expansion of the Contract Method Throughout the Cooperative

In order to ensure great results and avoid making mistakes, we have decided that the following tasks must be done during the 1981 winter-spring season:

1. The cooperative's production and business plans must be made, with contracts for rice and spring corn and for the animal husbandry and handicraft products in the cooperative.
2. The area, yields, contract quotas, work points and expenditures must be rechecked to ensure accuracy and to form a basis for giving contracts.
3. Tools, draft power, seed and irrigation and drainage projects must be prepared well and the five tasks for which the cooperative and the units are in charge must be fulfilled well. Harmful insects and diseases must be controlled and production must be protected.

The laborers must be given only three tasks: transplanting, caring [for the crops] and harvesting. It must be ensured that each laborer who has an obligation accepts a contract for an average of 4 to 5 *sao*.

4. The implementation of the system of bonuses and fines must be unified. Bonuses will be 80 to 90 percent of excess products; the fine is 100 percent of the deficit. Progressive bonuses must be given. If the contract quotas are exceeded by 10 percent, the bonus is 80 percent and if the quotas are exceeded by more than 10 percent, the bonus is 90 percent of the excess. Of the remaining products, 10 to 15 percent must be appropriated as a bonus for the unit cadres. The total amount remaining must be appropriated as a bonus for the *san-day* of the laborers who directly participated in the five tasks carried out by the cooperative and units.

5. Each family that harvests on a contract area must take the harvest to the cooperative's granary and not take the harvest home.

6. From having guided things one season, we have seen that the management board, and the heads and deputy heads of the units have had to work harder. Because of this, the ranks of unit cadres must be revamped and those cadres who have poor capabilities or who are not responsible must be replaced. Production organization methods, management regulations and a system of duty contracts must be made.

7. Along with rice, contracts will be used for hogs, fish and ducks and a system of bonuses and fines will be established for the various occupations and for the small tractors. At the same time, attention must be given to the full-time units and teams and they must be solidified. The situation in which the rice is harvested but other crops or sectors are neglected must be avoided. Hog contracts must be closely related to the intensive cultivation of rice, and the imbalance between crop growing and animal husbandry must be overcome.

Rice contracts of the form described above are the hope and the correct request of the laborers. This winter-spring season, rice product contracts were given to the laborers. We are resolved to guide things so that the work is done correctly, so that the soil is prepared quickly and so that the seedlings are sown on schedule and given good care. The cooperative members are glad to carry on productive labor with this contract method. We are confident that this will be a successful winter-spring season.

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AGRICULTURE

GRAIN MOBILIZATION IN MEKONG DELTA INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] The tenth-month grain in the Mekong Delta is being mobilized at a high tempo, which is encouraging news. Properly preserving the amount of paddy mobilized and rapidly transporting it is an urgent task which will have the effect of accelerating the mobilization.

The food sector, the communications and transportation sector and many provincial and municipal people's committees have closely coordinated their activities and have gathered and fully used the labor force and means available to serve the mobilization campaign. Material incentive policies have been implemented in conjunction with the arousal of the revolutionary zeal of peasants, workers and militarymen to induce them to participate in preserving and transporting grain. The communications and transportation sector has expanded many river harbors and mobilized sea and river transport means with a capacity of thousands of tons to promote the grain task. A number of coastal provinces of North Vietnam have sent trucks and motorboats to the Mekong Delta to directly assist in gathering grain into major ports and railroad stations. Many localities in the Mekong Delta have directed peasants and production collectives to carry paddy straight to warehouses, applied the method of putting paddy on mats and rolling them over to dump it into warehouses, accelerated the rotatory use of bags and fixed rational unit prizes for transportation and stevedoring. As a result, a large volume of paddy has been brought into concentration points. To increase the stevedoring capacity, a number of army units in Military Regions 7 and 9 have cooperated with workers at regional warehouses and harbors. The food sector has intensively organized the domestic production of bags and the full use of old ones, accelerated the construction of warehouses, urgently sent materials to shield temporary stores and entrusted a portion of paddy to the people who will keep it in their houses. The various sectors and localities have applied rational methods of transportation, delivery and receipt in order to make it more convenient to peasants to fulfill their obligation.

However, the efforts exerted recently to preserve and transport grain have not yet caught up with the mobilization tempo. In many localities, large quantities of paddy have been left out in the open. At many harbors, the stevedoring capacities are still low, transportation means have been rotated slowly and the paddy and rice long kept aboard ships have been spoiled by moisture. The waste and loss ratio is rather high in the preservation and transportation process. The duty of the food sector, the communications and transportation sector and various localities is to concentrate all potential labor and means on satisfactorily preserving and rapidly

transporting the purchased grain. The various sectors and localities must grasp the state of mobilization in each area and make appropriate arrangements about stores, bags, transport means and stevedoring forces. Policies and systems of using means and labor in transportation and stevedoring must be applied specifically and compatibly with different economic elements in order to fully use the existing potentials and to encourage people to heighten labor productivity and to lower the ratio of waste and loss in the preservation and transportation process.

The forthcoming early rains may damage the paddy left out in the open or kept in unshielded temporary warehouses. All sectors and localities and everyone must do their best to rapidly transfer grain to stores meeting the preservative standards and straight to areas with great consumption demand. At present, any manifestation of indifference, sluggishness and irresponsibility will do damage to the property of the state and people. Good preservation and transportation will further speed up the completion of the tenth-month grain mobilization.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ADVOCATES INDUSTRIAL CROPS DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Expand Cultivated Area and Intensive Cultivation of Industrial Crops"]

[Text] Spring is the principal season to sow, plant and care for industrial crops and to increase varieties. The result of the plan on industrial crop area and yield depends mainly on the work done in the first few months of the year.

On two-rice crop fields, it is possible to do multicropping by growing a winter soybean crop. On a soil cultivated with one rice crop and one subsidiary food crop, it is possible to rotate subsidiary food crops with sesame and peanut crops. On cassava, corn and sugarcane fields, it is possible to plant a companion bean crop. Beside grain crops grown in fields in coastal areas, it is possible to grow reeds on the saline soil along the seashore and so forth. To form a cultivation pattern for industrial and grain crops with a proportional and rational ratio according to the specific conditions in each region and production installation is a measure aimed at exploiting to a high degree the land and labor potentials and yielding the maximum volume of product from an area unit. The system of multicropping, crop rotation and interplanting of grain crops and suitable industrial ones has the effect of increasing soil fertility.

The cultivation of industrial crops has made progress in some respects. A number of crops such as tobacco, sugarcane and peanut have been gathered into concentrated areas where conditions have permitted them to develop better than before--that is, an increase in cultivated area, productivity, yield and the volume of goods has been obtained. Many regions have paid attention to developing the soybean crop, in particular, and are considering it to be a "spearhead" among short-term industrial crops. In South Vietnam, long-term industrial crops such as rubber, coffee and tea are being restored and are beginning to yield a fairly large volume of goods. Fruit trees such as orange, pineapple and banana are strongly developed and will produce noteworthy export goods.

Generally speaking, the cultivation of industrial crops has, however, not yet been developed steadily and still constitutes the weakest point in the industrial crop cultivation pattern. The cultivated area has been expanded at a slow tempo, the crops' productivity is still low, product quality is not yet good and the gross output plan and the export plan have never been fulfilled in any year, except in certain state farms and localities where the norms for some specific crops have been fulfilled. The overall situation is characterized by the prevalence of grain

crops over industrial ones. Many production installations and laborers are not enthusiastic about the cultivation of industrial crops. This has many reasons but the principal one is the failure of certain policies and management methods to really stimulate laborers. Therefore, the state has recently promulgated some economic policies which have brought about a noteworthy increase in the production and purchase of many industrial crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, tea and soybeans.

We still have great possibilities of developing industrial crops. A necessary condition of prime importance is to set forth production guidelines and to zone areas for specialized and concentrated production.

All the tasks involved in the process of production, transportation, preservation, processing and consumption must be examined to detect obstacles and irrationalities and overcome them promptly and effectively. Some progress recently made in the production of industrial crops have brought to the fore certain weaknesses of the industrial sector which serves agriculture such as the inability to satisfactorily carry out transportation and processing or the ability to process a large volume of products versus a shortage of product preservation means. If the sectors responsible for purchase, immaturation and transportation, and food processing do not exert great efforts to improve their task performance and to revamp their managerial method, such failure will badly influence the cultivation of industrial crops. Because the cultivation of industrial crops requires a higher technique than grain crop cultivation and because different intensive cultivation techniques are to be applied to each industrial crop variety, it is necessary to organize labor and gradually lead it toward specialization so as to heighten labor productivity and the quality of techniques and products.

Attention must be paid to providing enough grain to industrial crop growers and to fixing an appropriate price for each product category. It is necessary to improve the management methodology and mainly the application of the contract system in a spirit of harmoniously associating the three types of interests (state interests, collective interests and the laborers' interests) while taking care to stimulate the appropriate interests of the laborers. It is necessary to experimentally apply and then to gradually expand the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers engaged in the growing of industrial crops--first and foremost the principal ones which produce goods of great value. In 1963, industrial crops cultivating details have been experimentally and successfully applied the system of product contract with laborers under various forms and to different degrees. Vinh Phuc has drawn valuable experiences from the application of the system of product contract with laborers for crop sugarcane and tobacco trees. To grow sugarcane, Vinh Thien Cooperative has established a product contract with laborers with the following work assignment: Farm work (soil preparation, seed handling, fertilization, insect control and water conservation) to be carried out by the cooperative, on the one hand, and work (weeding, planting, care and harvest) to be performed by the cooperative members, on the other. The result is that the cooperative's sugarcane field of 1000 m² has produced 40 tons of sugarcane between 1962 and 1963, which raises the productivity from 4,000 to 6,000 times--that is, equal to the separate and complete harvesting by the cooperative members of a plantation with crop inter-planted at the same time.

Cheerful initial results have been made in agricultural production nationwide. Let the various installations and production installations and the responsible sectors bring the new favorable conditions into play, implement the new economic policies and gradually abolish the planar and administrative system of management in order to further increase the area, productivity and yield of industrial crops.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRACTORS ASSEMBLY--Soviet specialists together with Vietnamese workers in the Soviet-Vietnam friendly cooperation program for the building and development of the Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation have completed the assembly of 230 heavy-duty tractors and 69 automobiles to help open new lands and start rubber plantation on 10,000 hectares. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 81 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT PROCESSING INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Jan 61 pp 1, 2 and 3

[Speech by Vo Van Kiet at the summary conference to study and multiply the number of advanced model units among the processing enterprises: "Dare To Accept Every Difficulty and Hardship To Open a New Road"]

[Text] Dear comrades,

To begin with, allow me, on behalf of the city party committee, to wholeheartedly hail our city's first conference of the new year. Allow me to wholeheartedly hail the very exciting and interesting reports by the advanced model units that have made many creative efforts within the processing industry in Ho Chi Minh City!

This conference to study and multiply the number of advanced model units within the processing industry is being held at a time when the country's situation is beginning to change. During the final months of last year, we witnessed many very commendable initial changes in production and circulation-distribution on a nationwide scale. The realities of the new, which are becoming laws that possess strong vitality and have been confirmed and illuminated by the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum and resolution 21 of the Political Bureau, are opening new ways of thinking, new ways of working and creating new progress, new confidence, a new atmosphere in production and circulation-distribution. The resolution of the recent 9th Party Plenum has further confirmed this trend of development. Generally speaking, agriculture throughout the country is developing well; the provinces of Jan Bo are continuing to harvest bumper crops; the provinces of the North, as a result of implementing the new form of contract within cooperatives, have begun to create new yields and have created an enthusiasm to work on the part of farmers in production and in the struggle against natural disasters. Within industry, the implementation of piecework wages at state-operated enterprises has markedly raised labor productivity. In distribution and circulation throughout the country, especially in the Mekong River Delta, the purchases of grain and agricultural products are much larger than before. During the last several months of 1960, the cash balance of the budget began to improve. In a number of localities, the concern for the living conditions of the people, of manual workers and civil servants has improved. The leadership and management of the economy by our party and state have begun to take the correct direction and are creating new, positive factors that open new prospects for developing realistic potentials in order to overcome the difficulties faced by the national economy and moving it steadily forward.

Clearly, the resolutions of the various party plenums, especially of the 6th Plenum, and the Political Bureau resolution on distribution-circulation, organization and management are very large achievements by our party, achievements that enable every locality and installation to clearly see the stages of development that lie ahead and the realistic potentials insuring steady development.

The year 1960 was a process of recognizing, understanding, creatively applying and gradually bringing about changes in direction in economic policy, which has gradually been set forth in the resolutions of the party and has caused production to develop in the correct direction. This has been a process of sharp struggle between the old and the new, between the negative, conservative and backward and the progressive, a struggle to turn forth into the future. At a time when conservative, backward powers are still exercising temporary dominance and the new, which is filled with vitality, has not been confirmed, advanced model units, in general, and advanced model units within industry, in particular, have emerged as a spearhead, as a spur and force, daring to confirm the value of the new, daring to accept responsibility, daring to accept every challenge and hardship in order to open a new path, break every shackle that binds us, accelerate production and stabilize the living conditions of workers. From this perspective, the 2nd Congress of the City Party Organization confirmed and raised the example of the advanced model units for everyone to follow. Today, the entire society is aware of the positive role played by the advanced model units.

As we enter 1961, the spirit of the resolutions of the 9th Party Plenum has revealed to the entire country all of these new factors and made us all aware of the many wholesome trends of development that exist, primarily in society; these are very realistic capabilities that will enable us to develop every potential as highly as possible in order to improve the economic situation and living conditions. To merely repeat the old factors, we must display greater self-reliance and accelerate agricultural, industrial, artisan and handicraft production, focusing our efforts first on agriculture. In order to resolve the problems encountered with regard to grain, food products, industrial raw materials, consumer goods and export goods; improve the management of the economy and distribution-circulation and stabilize the market, prices and monetary activities; overcome the negative phenomena within society; stabilize the standard of living and bring about a good change within the national economy. The year 1961 must be a year in which we continue to wage a determined struggle to overcome the administrative-subsidy style of management and the bureaucratic style of management; strongly shift to the socialist mode of management; increase the authority and responsibility of the localities and installations; and strengthen socialist cooperation. The year 1961 must be a year in which all sectors, levels and installations focus their efforts on developing the potential that lies in arable land, labor, equipment and supplies as best possible in order to produce more wealth for society. In terms of the balance of supplies, raw materials and fuels compared to previous years, some calculations show that 1961 will be a year of many difficulties; however, our new way of thinking, our new way of working, our new style and the many, new capabilities that lie before us promise a new, better year compared to previous years. They are the way of thinking and the way of working that have been established for the entire country in 1961, the year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. "With the state supplying equipment and

materials at or slightly below the levels of previous years, we must produce better, must produce much more material wealth." This is the spirit of 1981. Our conference is a practical and positive response to this spirit.

Dear comrades,

In the course of history, Ho Chi Minh City became an industrial center, a cultural and scientific-technical center, an international trade center, an important communications center of the entire country.

Ho Chi Minh City occupies an especially important position with regard to the entire country, especially the provinces of former Nam Bo. Its industrial, artisan and handicraft sectors with their rather highly skilled labor force can produce a variety of products needed to broaden trade relations between the city and the countryside and can produce products that meet export needs and are close to international tastes.

Within the industrial structure of the city, the processing industry, which encompasses the processing of grain, food products and consumer goods, occupies an especially important position. It is a strength of industry in Ho Chi Minh City. This processing industry has diverse, multi-faceted material-technical bases that have rather modern equipment and large capacity. The corps of technical workers and cadres and management cadres is rather large and is capable of producing many products that meet the requirements of domestic consumption and exportation. The processing industry within the city lies in the middle of an area that provides a rather abundant and diverse supply of raw materials from agriculture, forestry and the harvesting of marine products in the middle of an important communications center of the entire country; in the middle of an international trade center, an important commodity trade center. All of these factors have created favorable conditions for the processing industry to not only stabilize its production guidelines and product plans, but also to develop on a large scale and meet domestic and export requirements better with each passing day. In summary, the especially important position occupied by the processing industry of Ho Chi Minh City is confirmed by its ability to produce products and commodities for the entire country, especially for the former BS area, create a close relationship between industry and agriculture, between the cities and the countryside and establish the alliance of workers and farmers, not only in political terms, but in economic terms as well. The special position of the processing industry in our city also lies in the fact that it is the industrial sector that has the greatest capacity for producing exports at this time.

Looking at the actual situation, let us ask ourselves:

How well have we utilized and developed the tremendous potentials of the processing industry, including the enterprises of the locality and the enterprises of the central level, in our city?

The sugar industry of the Southern Provinces can annually produce 160,000 tons of white sugar and 10 million liters of rum if it has ample raw materials. However, since liberation day, it has never produced more than 65,000 tons of sugar and

3 million liters of rum of various types in any one year. And, since 1977, output has been gradually declining each year. Recently, some mills have been operating at 20-30 percent of capacity and some have ceased operations completely. Meanwhile, in the sugarcane area surrounding the sugar mills, there is an estimated 1 million tons of sugarcane but the total capacity of the sugar mills is only 700,000 tons of sugarcane. In summary, there is an abundance of raw materials and these raw materials are almost immediately available but they cannot be processed in our mills. Mills are working at far less than capacity, some have even closed their doors, workers do not have adequate work and they live poor and miserable lives. Meanwhile, consumers need sugar very much; the sectors producing soda, cakes and candy, canned milk, medicine and so forth also need sugar very much. A shortage of sugar cannot be tolerated. The responsibility for this shortage lies with us. We are unable to purchase sugar and mills lack raw materials for many reasons but the principal reason is that the prices paid for sugarcane are no longer appropriate. The purchasing price of sugar is 68 dong per ton of sugarcane at a time when the cane production cost of farmers has risen to 220-250 dong per ton and sugarcane sold for 300 to 400 dong per ton on the foreign market. Due to this very wide difference in prices, farmers, regardless of how enlightened they might be, will not sell sugarcane to the state. In this case, our prices are no longer a tool to be employed in the struggle on the market, sugarcane passes to the hands of private merchants and is processed in hand-operated mills. A very contrary situation has occurred: modern industry, which has the efficiency of 96 percent, is slowly dying while the mills that have an efficiency of 55 percent are developing. We must perform many jobs but the first is to establish reasonable prices so that raw materials flow into modern mills and the situation is turned around to be consistent with accepted practice.

The milk processing sector has a rated capacity of 170 million cans. The level of production has been gradually but significantly declining over the years, achieving only one-tenth of capacity in some years. In contrast to a number of other processing sectors, the milk industry must import nearly 90 percent of its raw materials, from milk powder to sheet metal. On the basis of the raw material balance in its past 20 years, the industry can only produce on a limited scale at these milk plants. However, milk is an indispensable need of children, the ill, the elderly and workers in occupations that harm their health. The needs of these persons in the city are more than 7 million cans per year. To meet the need of the city and the surrounding provinces for milk, it is necessary to find a new way to establish the raw material balance. Of importance is the need to find ways to regenerate foreign currency. The city is formulating a plan to import some raw materials to cooperate in the processing of 20 million cans of milk with which to meet the needs of the city, with the remainder being used to produce other significant food products to be exported, thereby regenerating foreign currency. This plan is considered to be both profitable and feasible. Thus, we see that a processing sector which must import virtually all of its raw materials and has no direct export capabilities is fully capable of maintaining and developing its production if we know how to establish a new raw material balance by exporting intermediate products and reclaiming foreign currency with which to maintain the reproductive power.

The marine products exports sector (under the Central Marine Products Export Corporation) has a refrigerated storage capacity of 31 tons per day but, in some years, only 3 tons per day are used. Its exports have declined gradually over the years and have declined even more seriously in recent years.

Meanwhile, according to estimates made by specialists, the sources of marine products have been developing normally and the quantity of marine products harvested is many times higher than the quantity purchased. Frozen shrimp are of high export value and are liked very much in foreign countries; our capabilities are still very large but we have yet to make full use of processing capacity. The marine products refrigeration enterprises in the city lack raw materials and must operate on a limited basis. Meanwhile, 12 new refrigeration plants have been constructed in the various localities. The purchase price of 7 dong for 1 kilogram of the best grade of shrimp is not enough to enable fishermen to carry on production. This explains why fishermen do not sell shrimp to the state or find it necessary to sell their good shrimp on the outside, even though they know that doing so does not benefit their state. On the other hand, the localities that have sources of raw materials are not provided incentive in the form of foreign currency based on the results of their purchasing activities. The city is working with the Marine Products Export Corporation to formulate a new mode of business with reasonable purchasing prices that will enable us to export 1,000 tons of frozen shrimp beginning in the 1st quarter of 1981; an appropriate amount of foreign currency will be allocated to import instruments of production for two-way trade with fishermen; at the same time, foreign currency will be allocated to the localities purchasing raw materials.

Within the marine products processing sector, Exports Refrigeration Enterprise Number 1 of the city's Foreign Trade Service is rather unique. Its original refrigeration capacity of only 3 tons per day has been increased to 6 tons per day. Its level of production has constantly increased as a result of cooperation, fairness in trade, emphasis upon "trust," and the spirit of mutual help between the enterprise and the localities that have sources of raw materials. The localities see that they benefit in cooperation and trade with the enterprise. On the other hand, the enterprise has adopted policies that provide incentive to workers so that everyone produces with enthusiasm and purchases and maintains raw materials well; the percentage of loss has been constantly declining, production results are better and the living conditions of workers have been improved.

The paper industry within the city and the Bien Hoa Industrial Complex has a capacity of more than 50,000 tons of paper per year. Over the past several years, the paper output of the enterprises within the Federation of Paper Enterprises has gradually declined.

Less than one-half of production capacity is being utilized. Meanwhile, the demand for paper is very high. And, paper can be traded for practically anything else. The city is working with the Federation of Paper Enterprises to formulate a plan for producing an additional 10,000 tons of paper.

The paint industry has a capacity of 7,000 tons per year. However, output has never exceeded 1,000 tons per year.

Under the 1981 plan, the enterprise, in the new spirit that exists, is accepting a norm that is seven times higher compared to 1980. Computed at industrial prices, its 1981 output will be worth 10 times more than its 1980 output.

The livestock feed processing industry of the city has a capacity of 100,000 tons per year if it operates one shift per day. However, this year it will only produce about 18,000 tons.

The laundry powder industry has a capacity of 4 tons per year [sic]. The capacity of the processing plants in the Southern Laundry Powder Corporation is more than 30,000 tons per year. However, the production level of the entire corporation, in general, does not exceed one-half of its capacity.

In keeping with the new line of thinking and the new way of working, the Southern Laundry Powder Corporation is formulating a plan to make full use of its capacity. On the other hand, the corporation also plans to produce various types of high quality art products. Its total output value for 1981 is projected to reach 100 billion dong, twice as high as its output value in 1980.

The tobacco industry has the ability to produce 300 million packs per year if it operates one shift per day. However, its production level over the years has only been about 50 percent of capacity.

In 1980, as a result of reasonable purchasing prices, 7,000 tons of raw materials were purchased, an increase of 3.5 times compared to 1979. However, during the first 6 months of 1980, enterprises had to cease production because of a shortage of raw materials and the slow arrival of imported supplies. As of 30 November 1980, the enterprises had only completed about 60 percent of their plans for the year. Once raw materials were available, machinery and equipment were available and cooperation in production had been organized, the effort to complete 40 percent of the plan for the year in 1 month under the guidance of the city party committee depended upon two factors: maintaining product quality and the health of workers. The special production campaign was a complete success. The very important significance of this campaign was that it brought back confidence in the creative ability of the working class voluntarily engaging in revolutionary actions in production, confidence in management and command capabilities and confidence in the strength of socialist cooperation!

The facts presented above permit us to reach two conclusions.

First, the potential of industry, in general, and the processing industry, in particular, within the city is large. This potential is not being used or developed.

Secondly, with our new way of thinking, our new way of working, our new way of establishing balances, we are fully capable of developing every potential. The model units within the processing industry have clearly proven this.

As suggested by the secretariat in its working session with the standing committee of the city party committee in preparation for the city party organization congress,

"one method of operating can lead to frustration while another can lead to better development" in the industry of a city.

In order to develop every potential, it is first of all necessary to evaluate production capacity. Production capacity is a dynamic factor. It can be reduced by mistakes in the management of production and the management of technology. Conversely, it can be broadened if we know how to make investments in depth. Therefore, we must routinely re-evaluate and very accurately assess production capacity. Assessing production capacity is a very important basis of planning. And, improvements in the way we think, the way we work must first of all originate in improvements in planning.

Making the best possible use of production capacity requires that we resolve the raw material problem. We must establish stable, long-term relationships with the localities that supply raw materials. On the other hand, importance must be attached to exports and imports; goods must be exported so that other goods can be imported and vice versa. Modern production forces are becoming increasingly specialized and demand cooperation. Today, no country in the world can carry out development without exports and imports. Exports and imports have become a matter of economic strategy.

To make the best possible use of production capacity, we must reorient our economic policy, beginning with the price policy and the policy of distribution in accordance with labor.

Making the best possible use of production capacity is closely linked to reorienting organizational work, closely linked to building party chapters, to molding the new man, molding persons who exercise ownership.

As the trail blazers, the advanced model units have provided us with virtually everything we need for our new journey. As we follow this new path, we must abandon all conservative thinking, abandon the thinking of following the same old path, which, in actuality, reflects a lack of responsibility, an unwillingness to assume responsibility; throw off every shackle that binds us and build an efficient, effective management structure based on the requirements of production; and abolish mechanisms that are primarily administrative and bureaucratic in nature and as a result of which we have tightly tied our own hands. The advanced model units have denounced the attitude of irresponsibility in management that has caused incalculable waste of production capacity. This is the greatest of all waste.

The Lessons We Have Begun To Learn from the Advanced Model Units

From the successful experiences of the advanced model enterprises within the processing sector that have been reported at this conference, I see the need to draw a number of lessons and, in this manner, confirm the value of our new way of thinking and working with a view toward continuing to resolve the most serious problems faced within our sector at this time.

1. The raw material base.

raw materials are the fully used mills and plants. In order for development to progress, it is first of all necessary to have raw materials. In the face of the difficulties that have existed for many years due to the shortage of raw materials, the model units have given the matter serious thought and selected a bold method of working: their methods develop and utilize the abundant, rich sources of raw materials that are found in all regions of the country. Every enterprise has its own source of working. Thus, textile mill 12 is the Laundry Powder Corporation, the 2 September Pharmaceutical Plant, Export Refrigeration Enterprises Number 1, Number 2 and so forth; however, all of these enterprises show the actual capabilities that exist for resolving the raw materials problem, capabilities that can be employed by every enterprise within the processing sector.

At the same time, sources of raw materials and secondary materials, the advanced model units have issued their production guidelines and contract plans for themselves; the enterprises promptly shifted to the production of products suited to the raw materials they had secured and, on this basis, computed the amount of area to be used for raw materials and build raw material production areas in the plants and yards within the city in order to broaden and develop their production with a view toward fully utilizing the capacity of their machinery, equipment, technology, technical labor and highly skilled labor, which had never been fully utilized.

At the same time, the enterprises have begun to work in the new way, to practice self-reliance for the upper level to manage its supplies and raw materials. In short supply--the 2 September Pharmaceutical Plant has developed from an enterprise that was totally dependent on raw materials and secondary materials to an enterprise that is now able to supply 84 percent of the raw materials for its primary products that is constantly raising its annual output value.

At the same time, the enterprises have begun to practice self-reliance for the lower level, the one which has been considered a source of raw materials. The first step in that of establishing a stockpile of raw materials for the first day of the 1st quarter of the last year. At present, the 2 September Pharmaceutical Plant has a 3 month stockpile of raw materials and the Tobacco Export Enterprise Number 1 and so forth also have raw material stockpiles.

At the same time, the enterprises have begun to practice self-reliance for the middle level, the one which has been considered a source of raw materials. The first step in that of establishing a stockpile of raw materials for the first day of the 1st quarter of the last year. At present, the 2 September Pharmaceutical Plant has a 3 month stockpile of raw materials and the Tobacco Export Enterprise Number 1 and so forth also have raw material stockpiles.

plants, skilled workers do not have work and must look for work on the outside, thereby creating a situation in which they work more on the outside than on the inside and, at times, even leave their jobs. Therefore, there must be a revolution in the way we think, in the way we organize and manage, especially in the way we formulate plans and assign yearly plan norms, otherwise this situation will give rise to antagonisms and obstacles and cause stagnation; it is a widespread phenomenon everywhere and, at some places, it has come time to sound the alarm.

It must also be emphasized that, on the basis of the experience of the purchasing teams and units, such as the tobacco purchasing team and the Dong Chap Station of the Southern Corporation of Tobacco Enterprises, the purchasing units of enterprises must cultivate a high spirit of responsibility, must be dedicated to and artful in their work, must become well-versed in their occupation, must consciously implement administrative measures in a determined spirit of objectivity when trying to buy raw materials and must, by means of all possible persuasion, dampen the desire of small-scale producers for immediate cash payment. Refrigeration Enterprise Number 1 has taught us a lesson in this respect. In using the laws of the market, controlling the sources of supply and understanding the attitudes of sellers. In his speech at the 2nd Congress of the City Party Organization, General Secretary Le Duang reminded each enterprise and every worker to learn about purchases and sales, learn about business and learn how to prepare within a system of large-scale industrial production. In order to ensure constant, stable and reliable sources of raw materials, the workers of each enterprise must first learn how to trade and do business within the raw material market organization.

4. Develop the market and accelerating exports.

One of the main tasks in developing the production of each enterprise is to develop its own domestic sources of raw materials while giving priority to domestic sources of raw materials and secondary materials. For this reason, in the effort to accelerate production, we must be aware of the fact that we are not only producing for domestic consumption, but must also attach full importance to the export of selected export products in order to import products.

At present, when demands for increasingly large quantity of products are increasing, the rising needs of the rural areas that are increasingly increasing the quantity of products and requirements of a strategic nature also demand that we have large production capacity. In order to ensure the sources of raw materials and secondary materials, we must have large capacity and constantly raise their level of

production. Under circumstances of the country, we must develop the conditions and capital to develop the production of raw materials and secondary materials in order to import other goods.

--Exports Refrigeration Enterprise Number 1 has taken the initiative in introducing various products and directly signing export economic contracts with customers. Through its exports plan, the enterprise has implemented a plan to import spare parts, secondary materials, fishing supplies, nets and so forth on the basis of the requirements of production and fishermen and uses these products as a product fund in order to establish a supply balance for production and purchase raw materials rapidly, thereby stimulating a rapid increase in production and guaranteeing the rapid turn around of foreign currency.

--The Laundry Powder Corporation, because its products cannot be directly exported, has creatively applied the mode of exporting goods through intermediary products, that is, has used its commodity fund to purchase agricultural products that can be exported and has exported them in order to import spare parts, raw materials and secondary materials, thereby stimulating a rapid increase in production and guaranteeing the rapid turn around of foreign currency.

In this way, every enterprise has taken the initiative in formulating its own exports plan for the purpose of stimulating production, increasing foreign currency income, and guaranteeing the rapid turn around of foreign currency.

--The Textile Industry has taken the initiative in formulating its own exports plan and has implemented it. The Textile Industry has taken the initiative in formulating its own exports plan and has implemented it. The Textile Industry has taken the initiative in formulating its own exports plan and has implemented it.

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we must... change in keeping with the change in economic... level in by the Party Central Committee and is rapidly... must study and gain experience, primarily from the... in order to equip ourselves with confidence and boldness and... spirit of socialist collective ownership of the... in the process of formulating and implementing the 1961 plan... every aspect of the plan beginning in the first... 1961 (quarter of 1961).

plans must be formulated from the basic level upward--

the practice of handing plans down from the upper level, a... the role played by building... intelligence and creativity of the... fail to build a... because the masses do not see them as their plans... formulated by them. As a result, the implementation... are accomplished through orders and pressure and... is organized in any way that results in the plan's... from serving the function of a state plan and... and vitality.

plans must be based on assessing and calculating... potential of equipment and machinery, the level of... especially highly skilled labor.

the practice of formulating plans at the basic level...

the new spirit... the new methods... the material balance for the enterprise... control figures are being assigned at that time... these supplies and materials on its own account

the basic principle of planning is level... plans... are balanced in all three main elements, that is... the basic... must be broadened... with regard to realizing the plan... the optimal target... clearly... after... are doing. The management cadres at installations... with market relations and must closely link... control levers.

the enterprise... will be... there is...

a considerable effort. However, we must continue to observe these plans, to deeply research their content, form, leadership, guidance and organization of implementation.

We maintain that the three interests represent the concrete, creative application of the contents and spirit of the resolutions of the 8th and 9th Party Plenums, resolution 20 of the Political Bureau, resolutions 9 and 10 of the city party committee and, in particular, the resolution on living conditions adopted by the 2nd City Party Organization Congress.

The three interests are a measure by which we can meet the real demands of life and satisfy the aspirations of workers in the present difficult situation concerning the standard of living; they also involve the application of suitable forms for the purpose of accelerating production, practicing economy with discarded materials and rejected products, providing constant work for workers and making full use of plant capacity, equipment and machinery.

One of the main problems is that when the wages of workers are enough to support and a number of members of their family, stabilizing the standard of living of workers becomes a matter that is closely linked to the results of technological improvement and the rationalization of production, to raising efficiency, achieving high economic returns, producing good quality products and reducing the production costs of the enterprise.

In the J. S. S. Corporation, for example, the positive, creative aspect of the efforts to achieve the three interests is the appropriate attention given to maintaining the market. The party committee, director and Trade Union of the corporation have carried out and implemented plan 20B, which provides a stable supply of 12 products (in addition to the 10 products supplied by the state); at the subordinate enterprise there is plan 30 (which provides a supply of 3 to 4 additional products). Each worker is able to buy about 26 products costing from 100 to 150 dollars. The corporation also supplies 7 products to workers: each worker receives 1 kilogram of rice, 7 kilograms of glutinous rice and 3 kilograms of meat. The state is able to give to each family as a gift 10 kilograms of rice, 2 kilograms of meat and 2 kilograms of glutinous rice.

When we consider plans concerning the three interests, we see that the Tien Hong Corporation has organized a marketing cooperative that has its own bank account. The cooperative serves as the marketing agent for the monthly soy sauce ration distributed to the workers and uses the profit it earns to buy products and distribute them on a reasonable basis, to meet the consumer and daily needs of workers. It sells every day lower than prices on the "free" market. In addition, the corporation has opened a breakfast and beverage counter which serves workers on a daily basis.

When we consider plans concerning the three interests at the Tien Hong Corporation, we see that it has the collective of workers together. It has a plan for the entire enterprise, which is carried out throughout the enterprise, which is a plan for the entire enterprise (the plant and work areas are clear and comfortable); it has a plan for the fruit orchard, hog pens and fish pens and even for the workers' living conditions. It is a plan for the entire enterprise, a plan for the entire enterprise, a plan for the entire enterprise.

cultivates and maintains them well; nothing is ever lost and negative phenomena have been eliminated because they no longer have a foothold here. Thus, the Thong Nhat Milk Plant has begun to establish a wholesome, socialist style of life and heighten the sense of collective ownership--not only for the sake of its interests, but also as a matter of common responsibility--and has not only attracted the interests of the workers within the plant, but also had a good impact upon and received much support from the people at the place where the plant is located, thereby causing the relationship between the enterprise and the locality to become increasingly close. As a result of practice, concrete actions, workers consider their enterprise to be their home.

The Veterinary Pharmaceuticals Enterprise has established reasonable labor quotas for contract wages and piece-work wages and, on this basis, has raised labor productivity 4 percent, increased the amount of disciplined work time, reduced the waste of raw materials and fuel, and has also increased the amount of output from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 units.

At the same time, the enterprise has also taken measures to improve the living conditions of its workers, such as building a new dormitory and a new canteen, and has also organized a sports team and a choir, which have not only enriched the workers' cultural and sports life, but also have helped to improve the workers' physical and mental health.

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The specialized enterprises within the federated enterprise have the legal status of partially independent enterprises and are responsible for producing one product that is organically related to the products being produced in accordance with the requirements of the federation of production of the entire federated enterprise. By means of this form of organization, the relationship between production requirements and the production support apparatus is a direct relationship that leads to smooth, balanced and well coordinated production. In such a management system, the functional offices, such as the finance office, the accounting office, the planning office, the research office and so forth, are fully developing the dynamic of the subordinate enterprises. On this basis, product specialization and the federation of production are achieved in coordination with investments in depth in the development of science and technology and the use of the central enterprises in their production.

This form of organization in production has created the ability to command and coordinate in a more concentrated and unified manner in all areas, thus avoiding the fragmentation of a large technical force that can be used as a catalyst for the development of production and eliminating the administrative-supply apparatus of production of some corporations, such as the Livestock and Poultry Corporation and so forth.

For example, in the Powder Corporation, the Tobacco Federated Enterprise fully implemented the production sector form of organization in place of the traditional management structure and departments. The unit that directly organizes and manages the sector, the sector, consists of the worker who has the best reputation in his field of specialization, skill and virtues and a cadre who is responsible for the sector. There are no longer intermediary command levels consisting of the management, the administrative and so forth. The production line is well organized and coordinated with the equipment, machinery and labor within the production sector. All matters are immediately resolved by the sector chief. In the Binh Hai Tobacco Plant, there are more than 50 workers and the production of the plant is handled by only one sector chief, a skilled worker who is also responsible as his secretary. None of the rolling machines are broken and the productivity of each machine has risen to 12,000 packages. The productivity was once only 12,000 packages, an increase of 100%.

The management apparatus above the sector consists of only three persons: a cadre who is directly in charge of production; a cadre who is in charge of management; and a cadre in charge of mass services. They have replaced the command apparatus of a subordinate enterprise within the sector. These three comrades maintain direct relations with the workers and immediately meet production requirements with authority. As a result, with machine capacity fully utilized, indirect labor has been reduced to the lowest possible level. In the Binh Hai Tobacco Plant, the indirect labor force of the entire federation is only 10% of the total labor force (the indirect labor force in the Binh Hai Tobacco Plant was 10% of the total labor force). At each plant, the indirect labor force is only 10% of the total labor force. The production management apparatus still operates with the productivity of these two plants to make more than 5 million

penalties system in which bonuses increase on the basis of geometric progression while penalties increase by arithmetic progression, consequently, the enterprise provides incentive to labor, has raised its productivity and pays a bonus as soon as accurate results are achieved. However, concerning this matter, many places have not dared dismantle certain policies and regulations; sometimes, a decision has been made only to be followed by hesitation and an unwillingness to implement it (consequently, for example, innovation bonuses, bonuses in form of products and subsidies for workers in health threatening trades; limiting the size of awards and bonuses based on regulations that are no longer suitable; not paying awards that are not in line with the economic benefits from innovations, etc.).

The city is a memorial, artisan and handicraft center, a cultural, scientific and technical center, an export center and an important international communications center of the entire country. Therefore, the city has a very heavy responsibility and is leading the production of all central and local sectors (and also some within it). However, the division of management levels between the city and the locality as well as the division of labor among the various sectors, especially the independence of the city with regard to coordinating its own economy, have not been clearly defined. The realities of the work of the city in raising the number of advanced model units have confirmed that the obstacles that have existed in production over the past several years have, in addition to the subjective reasons, been caused by the poorly defined division of management levels and the relationship between the leadership of the sector and the city. The work is still marked by many inefficiencies and must be promptly changed.

On the political and economic forms.

In order to strengthen and develop political forces involve establishing a strong and solid socialist base on the principle: the party leads, the government manages and the workers exercise ownership through the state and the Trade Union organizations. On this basis, the state plan is completed and a truly socialist life is established for workers within the enterprise.

Working in accordance with the requirements of achieving adequate living standards is the pressing, constant task of the party committee echelons, the government and the mass organizations, beginning within the enterprises. One of the things that we are very excited about is that we have no advanced model of development within the processing industry attending this conference.

In order to increase the number of advanced model units have the city's confidence in the city's outstanding corps of manual workers, their revolutionary nature and labor are the main motivation for workers to closely associate themselves with the party and the socialist fatherland. If in more than 2,000 enterprises the Enterprise were not determined and were not in the city, the party to do their very best for the fatherland and the people, the city could not have produced 65 million packs of cigarettes could not have produced all the material and technical equipment and the city would not have achieved a level of maturity with regard

Separating the primary political task of the party from building and developing the party is the small-scale production point of view. The realities of the tobacco federated enterprise refute this mistaken argument. In 1 month of an extremely intense production campaign, the party organization accepted 10 new members, the Communist Youth Union accepted 61 new members and the Trade Union accepted 82 new members. The work of the Tobacco Enterprise party organization confirms that party development achieves better results than ever before in production and in the acceleration of production. Outstanding workers, after taking their oath to the party to devote their lives to the work of the party, immerse themselves in production campaigns with an entirely new revolutionary zeal and enthusiasm, a deep and pure enthusiasm, and become positive factors, become the nucleus of the intense revolutionary movement among the masses.

Only now is accepted these comrades into the party during this special campaign did the enterprise party committee and the party committee on the upper echelon not have these comrades. Because, some of these persons were very deserving of acceptance into the party 2 or 3 years ago but were only accepted into the party during this campaign.

It is true that in the processing industry, in general, party building and party development are still weak; some enterprises have made very creative, unique contributions to production and everyday life. Some enterprises have thousands of outstanding workers, many of whom are veteran workers that have been devoted to the revolution since the first hours of liberation day but have still not been accepted into the party. What is the reason for this intolerable situation? The answer is quite simple: some comrades still do not have true trust in the class nature of the revolutionary spirit of workers, consequently, they are not determined to accept them into the party. As a result, even though we have accepted them into the party, that our party is the party of the working class, workers do not understand or believe that it is because they do not see members of the party organization at the enterprise. Accepting outstanding workers into the party increases the overall leadership strength of the party; the outstanding workers who are workers sympathetically represent the voice of workers. These workers are persons who thoroughly understand the private feelings and demands of the workers and so forth.

Although we have increased the number of model units in production, we have increased the units that are models of living conditions but we have not increased the number of units that are models of party building and production. For example, the Phong Phu Textile Enterprise and the Phong Phu Textile Enterprise accepted 36 new members and the Phong Phu Textile Enterprise accepted 60 new members into the party).

The matter of strengthening the Trade Union and the organizations at the Phong Phu Textile Enterprise and the Phong Phu Textile Enterprise are models of mobilizing the masses to increase the right of collective ownership of workers, models of increasing the right of collective ownership of workers, models of increasing the right of collective ownership of workers, models of increasing the right of collective ownership of workers. The Trade Union is the nucleus that competently handles various demands for the workers, especially the demands for increasing living conditions. The Trade Union of Livestock Feed

to produce and have a solid system, a job which many engineers who are not well versed in technical design could perform. The Tobacco Enterprise has placed its trust in technical and management cadres, such as Ba, the former director of the First Hai Fengsheng Processing Plant; he has now become the director and general manager of the First Hai Plant and was one of the technical and management leaders of the director in the campaign to produce 62 million packs of cigarettes.

Building and developing political forces in order to guarantee that the right of collective ownership is upheld truly strengthen the collective ownership mechanism of the enterprise from the production team and production shift to the plants, departments, factory, enterprise and corporation, thereby insuring that the right of collective ownership of workers on the basic level is upheld and that intense, steadfast mass movements are launched in productive labor while carrying out the three responsibilities. Therefore, we must truly respect and listen to the opinions and aspirations of the masses and adopt suitable plans for heightening the overall economic situation of the nation. We must overcome the maladies of bureaucracy and conservatism and make the effort to uphold the right of ownership of the mass workers and staff. On this basis, build and develop the party, truly strengthen the Trade Union and Youth Union, improve the quality, strengthen the unit and overcome the negative aspects of cadres, improve the methods of managing cadres and correctly deploy the corps of leadership cadres and manage it in accordance with the requirements of the tasks and capabilities of cadres so that enterprises truly become the sections of socialism.

On this occasion, I would like to further stress the need to uphold discipline in the various political work conducted within enterprises. In economic activities, discipline must be very strict. We must, in accordance with the law, harshly deal with every act of bureaucracy and irresponsibility that causes a serious loss or waste of socialist property, the failure to complete plans and fulfill contracts as a result of irresponsibility, failures which harm the economy, in general, and other units, and when involving the disclosure of economic secrets and the failure to comply with the policies and resolutions of the upper level.

There must be equality in disciplinary action and awards and bonuses must be fair. In order to heighten the spirit of responsibility and strengthen our discipline, we must earnestly practice democracy.

As regards the activities within the enterprise, we must improve our political and ideological work and heighten the will to fight and the spirit of responsibility so that every cadre, party member and worker is clearly aware of their realistic capabilities and the specific guidelines for advancing the economy, clearly aware of the new factors that exist in order to bring about a new change and, at the same time, fully comprehend the difficulties we face and the serious imbalances that exist so that they are resolved to overcome these difficulties and insure the complete implementation of the policies of the party and state. Ideological work must be considered an important moving force in stimulating productivity, practicing economy, stabilizing the standard of living and combating negative phenomena.

Conclusion

Once again, on behalf of the city party committee, I warmly praise the collectives of cadres and workers of the advanced model units and enterprises of the processing industry within the city who, following the lead of the advanced model units within the industrial, mechanical engineering and textile industries, have quickly responded to the correct change in direction taken by our party and state in the leadership and management of the economy and have learned on their own how to make strong progress, thereby helping to bring about an initial change in the economic life of the city during the final months of the past year. As Le Duan said at our party organization congress: "The achievements of the advanced model units show that if we know how to tap the creativity of installations and uphold the right of collective ownership of the masses, we are fully capable, even under our present conditions in which many difficulties exist, of developing correct guidelines for organizing labor, developing production, making technological improvements, increasing our exports, organizing distribution well and gradually improving the living conditions of workers at the same time, we are able to maintain production security, maintain political security and strengthen the national defense system." The general secretary praised the tremendous efforts and the excellent achievements of the advanced model units, expressing the hope that these good deeds will be spread to all fields of endeavor in order to broaden and heighten the revolutionary movement of the city and effectively overcome our weaknesses and shortcomings in order to more competently contribute to the revolutionary undertaking of the entire country.

The emergence of a host of advanced model units within the processing sector, which have been praised at this conference, is an expression of gratitude for this wish and inspiration.

Together with the outstanding labor achievements of the Jomomo Federated Enterprise during the final months of the past year, the creative efforts by the advanced model units and enterprises within the sector to help demonstrate the spirit of the party organization congress and creatively apply the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum and Political Bureau resolution to require that we improve the way we think and work and make full use of every capability, even the smallest, in order to develop production in the correct direction. The essence of this spirit is to boldly shift from the formalistic and staid style of management, which is the source of many negative problems in economic and social life, to the socialist mode of production and distribution in order to stimulate higher productivity and carry out distribution in accordance with labor; this change no longer depends solely upon the consciousness of each individual but has become a profound and pervasive requirement in the life of the nation.

It must be recognized that this change in a progressive direction, although clear in some respects, is not strong, extensive or widespread within the city, in general, or the processing industry, in particular. This situation demands that every installation display a high spirit of responsibility, mobilize their zeal, self-reliance, initiative and creativity and make an extraordinary effort to strongly develop upon existing capabilities. Each and every one of us must be fully aware that we must, in 1961 and even in 1962, bring about a strong change in the management of the economy and create favorable conditions for the successful implementation of

the third 5-year plan. Conservative thinking, the attitude of seeking perfection and a passive attitude must be harshly criticized.

The resolution of the 9th Party Plenum on the economic and social guidelines and tasks for 1981 reflects a rearrangement of the economic structure, concentrates a high percentage of our forces on the agricultural front, primarily to support grain and food production, and attaches importance to investing in the production of consumer goods and exports, in the exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas. Leadership, guidance and investments will be appropriately focused in the Mekong River Delta, the number one grain producing area. The resolution of the 9th Party Plenum also attaches particular importance to developing the industrial production capacity of the capital Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in order to support agriculture, supply consumer goods to the entire country, produce exports and provide jobs. The processing industry constitutes a large percentage of our city's total production capacity. Highly utilizing the production capacity of enterprises that have large production capacity and modern machinery and equipment is the pressing and primary task set forth in the resolution of the party organization congress. As I explained in the above analysis of figures, the amount of unused production capacity within our processing sector is still very large. This waste cannot be tolerated. Developing this tremendous potential would make an important contribution to completing and exceeding the 1981 plan of the city and make a significant contribution to developing production and stabilizing the standard of living of the people. The development of this tremendous potential will make it possible for us to meet the requirements of agriculture, which will surely develop strongly, and meet the rising requirements of the international economy.

The city party committee hopes that all of you are fully aware of the extremely pressing, objective need to develop the tremendous potentials of the processing industry within our city.

The second, most important lesson presented by the advanced model units at this conference is that installations must know how to take the initiative, begin practicing cost accounting, raise their labor productivity, carry out distribution in accordance with labor and strongly uphold the right of collective ownership of workers.

It is in this change that the corps of enterprise management cadres of our city is rapidly maturing, in terms of both their qualities and abilities. Clearly, from this point onward, life will demand that every cadre carry out his task in a thorough and very creative manner. Life itself will separate the qualified from the unqualified persons. From this point onward, the party will implement a top to bottom guideline that employs the completion of the political task as the measurement of the qualities and abilities of cadres.

We hope very much that, from within the strongly changing industrial life of our city, large numbers of cadres will emerge to display revolutionary qualities and whose management skills are suited to the period of organizing production and management in accordance with the socialist mode of business.

The city party committee earnestly reminds you not to restrict yourself to purely economic viewpoints. As we said to the collective of cadres and workers emulating for complete victory at the Tobacco Federated Enterprise, accelerating production means building the class, forging the class and developing the leadership role of the working class in the most correct manner possible. It is by means of the labor productivity contributed to all of society that the working class of our city establishes its central role in the new society. As pointed out in the Political Bureau resolution on organization, we must totally overcome the incorrect view that is held concerning persons who were workers under the old regime in the South. We must boldly employ economic levers and care for the living conditions of workers and their families; we must establish self-imposed, industrial labor discipline, constantly raise the level of production and improve the skills of workers on the basis of the requirements involved in accelerating production and, at the same time, on the basis of class love.

The comrades at each industrial installation must take the lead in molding an industrial, urgent, practical and planned style of work, the style of calculating returns and daring to make decisions.

Beginning in this new year, we must lead the implementation of the plan in the new style, the style of working urgently at the start of the year, working steadily throughout the year and endeavoring to exceed the quotas of the plan, beginning in the first month of the 1st quarter.

I am firmly confident that, after this conference, the industrial installations within the processing sector in our city will study and increase the number of advanced model units and launch a strong movement in response to the appeal made by the Party Central Committee:

"Let us prepare for the 3rd Congress by means of practical revolutionary actions that evolve into a movement to build socialism and protect the socialist fatherland."

That evolve into a movement, this is the slogan of action of the entire party organization, of the working class and revolutionary people of our city.

--On the occasion of the start of the new year, we wish the industrial sectors within the city that bear the name of Uncle Ho good health, renewed energy, a renewed spirit of responsibility and special successes in 1961 in following the examples of the advanced model units!

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

STANDARDS FOR PRIORITY ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Replies to Readers column: "Concerning the Sale of Train and Bus Tickets on a Priority Basis to Cadres, Manual Workers and Civil Servants"]

[Text] On the basis of Premier's directive number 31 TTG dated 25 January 1980 concerning the priority given to cadres, manual workers and civil servants travelling to assignments within the country, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation issued circular number 179 TT/VTHK on 29 October 1980, the contents of which are as follows:

--Special priority is given to National Assembly delegates, heroes of labor and heroes of the armed forces who are carrying all the papers issued to them; priority is given to Class 1 war invalids (old), Class 6, Class 7 and Class 8 war invalids (new), ill persons travelling to emergency hospitals and cadres, manual workers and civil servants travelling to assignments who are on the state staff and are carrying identification papers together with a letter of introduction to be presented at the next place they are working and issued by agencies of the party or government on the district level or higher; press reporters must have an identity card issued by the Press Publishing Department; troops and armed public security forces must carry reassignment papers issued by the battalion level or higher; the remaining classification of war invalids, persons entering or leaving hospitals who have papers from a doctor, pregnant women and women with children less than 5 years of age; and cadres, manual workers and civil servants going on or returning from leave (including teachers and students on summer vacation who are carrying the necessary papers). Cadres, manual workers and civil servants who are travelling to a new assignment along with their families and carrying with them all the necessary papers, such as their census registration papers and grain papers, are also given priority (including their families).

When selling tickets, railroad stations, seaports, river ports and bus depots must sell tickets to all the passengers in the highest category of priority before selling tickets to passengers in the next categories and must not sell only a percentage of the available tickets to passengers in each of the various categories of priority. They must sell them tickets for a round trip; personnel of the transport sector must go to agencies, enterprises and so forth to serve those persons who have priority.

In conjunction with selling tickets on a priority basis, the communications-transportation sector must guide its installations from the central to the local levels (railroad installations, highway installations, river installations, ocean transport installations, railroad stations, wharves and bus depots) in heightening their spirit of serving passengers; insuring the absolute safety of the lives and property of passengers; selling tickets for exactly the number of seats available on trains; not exceeding the capacity of railroad cars, not allowing passengers to cling to windows, sit on the tops of cars, sit in windowsills or sit between cars; routinely inspecting the safety equipment on passenger cars; prohibiting the illegal transportation of passengers on freight cars; insuring that river boats, ocean vessels and ferries have adequate wharves and life preservers; insuring that trains and busses operate on schedule; displaying a polite, courteous and respectful attitude toward passengers; and maintaining sanitation on trains and busses, at wharves and in waiting rooms. On long distance trains, food and beverages should be served to passengers.

The Transportation Department

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT POOR CONDITION OF TRAINS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: "Protecting the Equipment on Trains"]

[Text] We frequently travel to assignment on one of the Thong Nhat trains, fast trains with new ticket prices. At first, all passengers were excited to be travelling in new cars with complete conveniences. Each car has eight fans, 16 lights, two loudspeakers, a water system, even a mirror. The cars are clean and in good repair and someone reminds passengers over the loudspeaker system to adhere to the regulations of the train to insure the safety of passengers and equipment.

Recently, however, we noticed that fans on the train had been dismantled along with the entire water system so that there was no water for passengers; all of the mirrors had disappeared, the loudspeaker system was no longer operating, some doors, especially the doors to restrooms, were missing or broken, etc. Why is it that such good equipment on railroad cars has been dismantled or can no longer be used to serve passengers?

If so much equipment used to serve passengers "disappeared" in only 4 months, what will remain on these "new" railroad cars in a few months from now? We feel that the dismantling of equipment, some of which can no longer be used to serve passengers, is either something that must be seriously re-examined, regardless of which level ordered this equipment to be dismantled, or a weakness to be taken advantage of by bad persons.

The cadres and personnel on trains must be responsible for managing and maintaining the equipment used to serve passengers; the Railroad General Department must issue regulations requiring tight management; and the personnel in charge must fully implement shipping and receiving regulations. When equipment is lost or broken, it must be rapidly replaced or repaired in order to constantly improve passenger service. To help maintain equipment as well as increase the service provided by equipment, in addition to organizing socialist labor teams and vanguard teams and Youth Union chapters and subchapters that specialize in work on trains, it is necessary for passengers to develop the attitude of participating in protecting equipment and exposing bad persons who sabotage and steal equipment.

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CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW COMMERCIAL PORT--Haiphong City is urgently building a new commercial port between Haiphong Port and the port of Chua Ve. Having taken on the task of dredging the river, the Dredger Corporation has reserved its three best barges and its two best tugboats, provided adequate amounts of gasoline, implemented [a system] of productivity and Tet wage bonuses, organized the work shifts rationally and created conditions for the workers to work with enthusiasm. Many workers have not feared the cold; they have worked underwater to repair the leaks, untangle the cables and remove the materials obstructing the dredgers. Workshop 400 has sent cadres and technical workers on duty aboard the boats to promptly make repairs when the equipment was in operation. As of 12 February, Dredger Unit 57 and the dredger corporation had done the first-phase dredging, dredging 12,000 cubic meters, built a protruding pier almost 200 meters high and ensured that the barges, tugboats and 1,000-ton ships could dock at the pier. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Feb 81 p 4] 11943

CSO: 4209

LABOR

ROLE, POWERS OF ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Enterprise Director"]

[Text] Enterprise directors are people appointed by the state. They represent the state in managing the enterprises, they are the highest authority and they are directly responsible to the state and to higher echelons for the production and business activities and results of the enterprise. Along with the party organizations and mass organizations, the enterprise directors are also responsible to the enterprise collectives for the activities of the production installations, including looking after the material and spiritual lives of the cadres, workers and civil servants. Whether the director is excellent or poor is a significant and decisive factor for the success or failure of the production and business activities at the production installations. A combat unit with a commander who does not know how to lead cannot win victories. An enterprise with a director who does not have the capabilities to manage the activities cannot expand production and business.

Within our management apparatus, there are many efficient enterprise directors who know what to do and are bold enough to do it. Even though production conditions at these enterprises are not more favorable than at other enterprises, the directors here still uphold a spirit of responsibility, they are thoughtful and creative and they look for ways to overcome the difficulties, maintain and expand production, fulfill the state plans and maintain the living conditions of the workers. There are also many enterprise directors who "hold office but do not direct" or who "dare to direct but do not dare to act." At the enterprises where such people are in control, the work usually proceeds slowly and production and business cannot advance. Concerning the directors who do not fulfill their responsibilities, some fail to do this because of their personal capabilities and qualities but an important number fail because of shortcomings and weaknesses in organizational and managerial structure, because the powers and responsibilities of the directors are not clearly defined and because of the lack of specific policies to ensure that the tasks

are carried out. Some directors, like commanders, have been entrusted with heavy tasks but their hands have been tied. Because of this, in order to exploit the production and business initiative of the enterprises, the powers of the directors must be expanded in accord with the tasks entrusted to them.

The state industrial enterprise statutes promulgated by the government have, along with stating the tasks, stipulated the specific powers and responsibilities of directors. The new decision by the Council of Ministers emphasizes that, based on implementing the state plans and closely managing the enterprises, the directors have the power to act on their own initiative, plan business enterprise production concerning primary and secondary types of goods, actively seek sources of supplementary materials and sign supply and sales contracts in order to step up production and make full use of the equipment, capital and labor capabilities in the enterprise. Not only does the director have the right to use all the capital provided for production but he also has the right to generate additional capital from the profits of the enterprise and from bank credits in order to expand business and expand the enterprise. And because of this, the results in completing the tasks of the director must be measured by the amount of material products and the profits contributed to the state and by the increase in the incomes of the workers and civil servants in the enterprise. While he is responsible for creating favorable conditions for the workers and civil servants to manifest their collective ownership rights and participate in managing the enterprise and for encouraging people to work very effectively, the director also has the power to fire people, to recruit laborers, to fire people, to refuse to hire people sent by higher echelons who do not fit the needs of the enterprise, to promote cadres and workers and so on. With these stipulations, the directors have the necessary power to organize and satisfactorily manage the production structure.

The production command system is a system managed by one person. The tasks go hand in hand with the powers and the powers are closely related to the responsibilities. When the tasks are clear and the director has adequate powers but does not act, a change must be made. Our organizational activities must create more and more excellent directors and a rank of directors with enough strength to contribute to turning around the production and business situation at the production installations.

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